

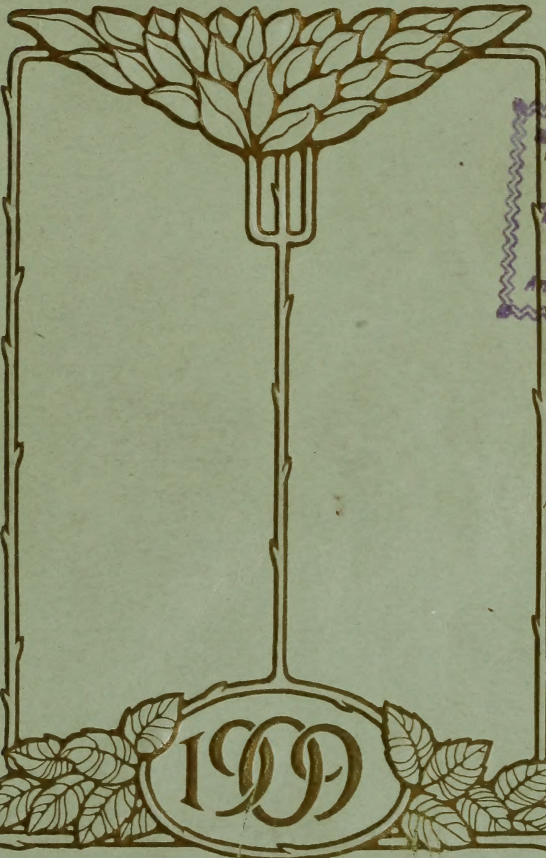
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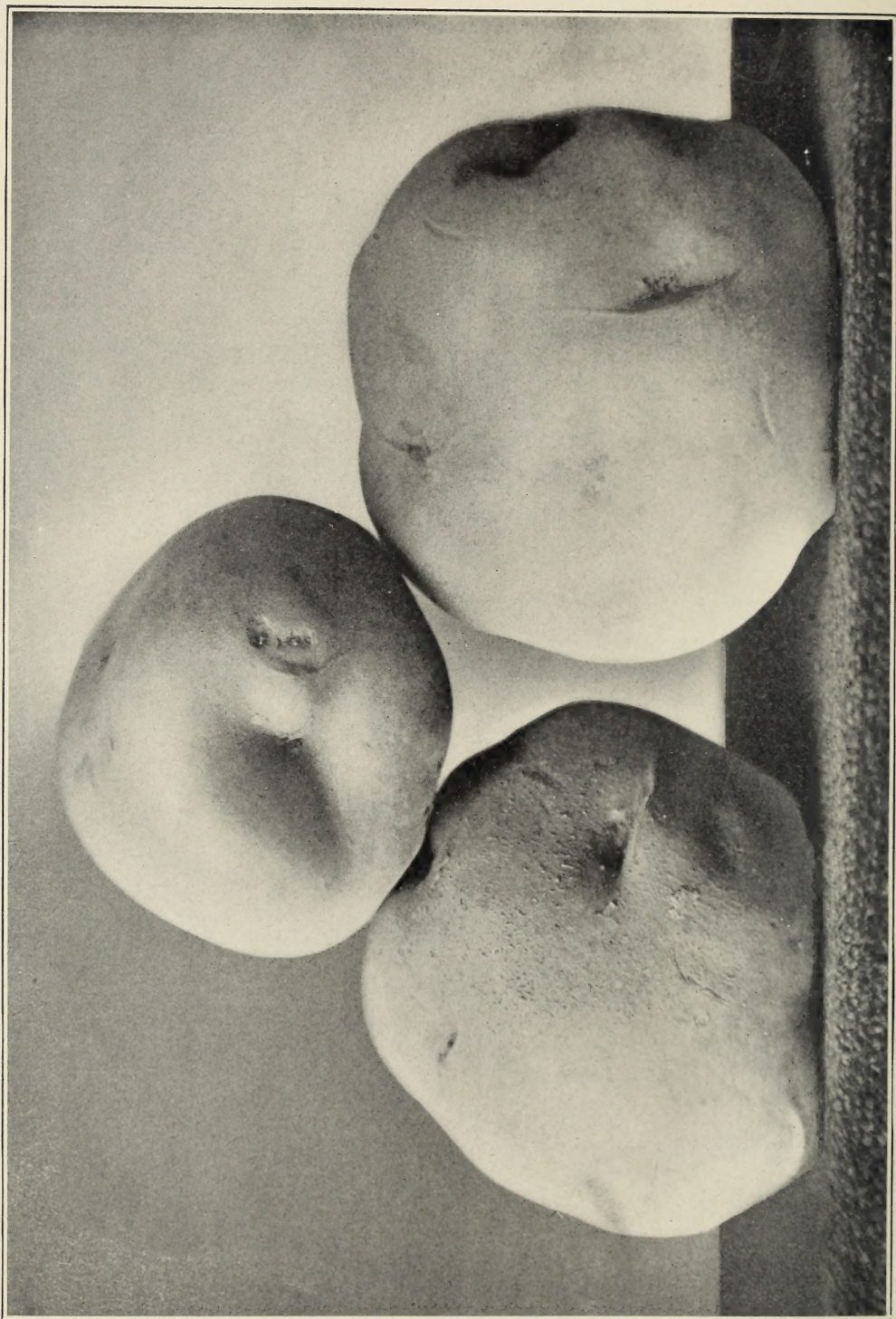
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THOROUGHbred SEEDS



SEED INTRODUCTION
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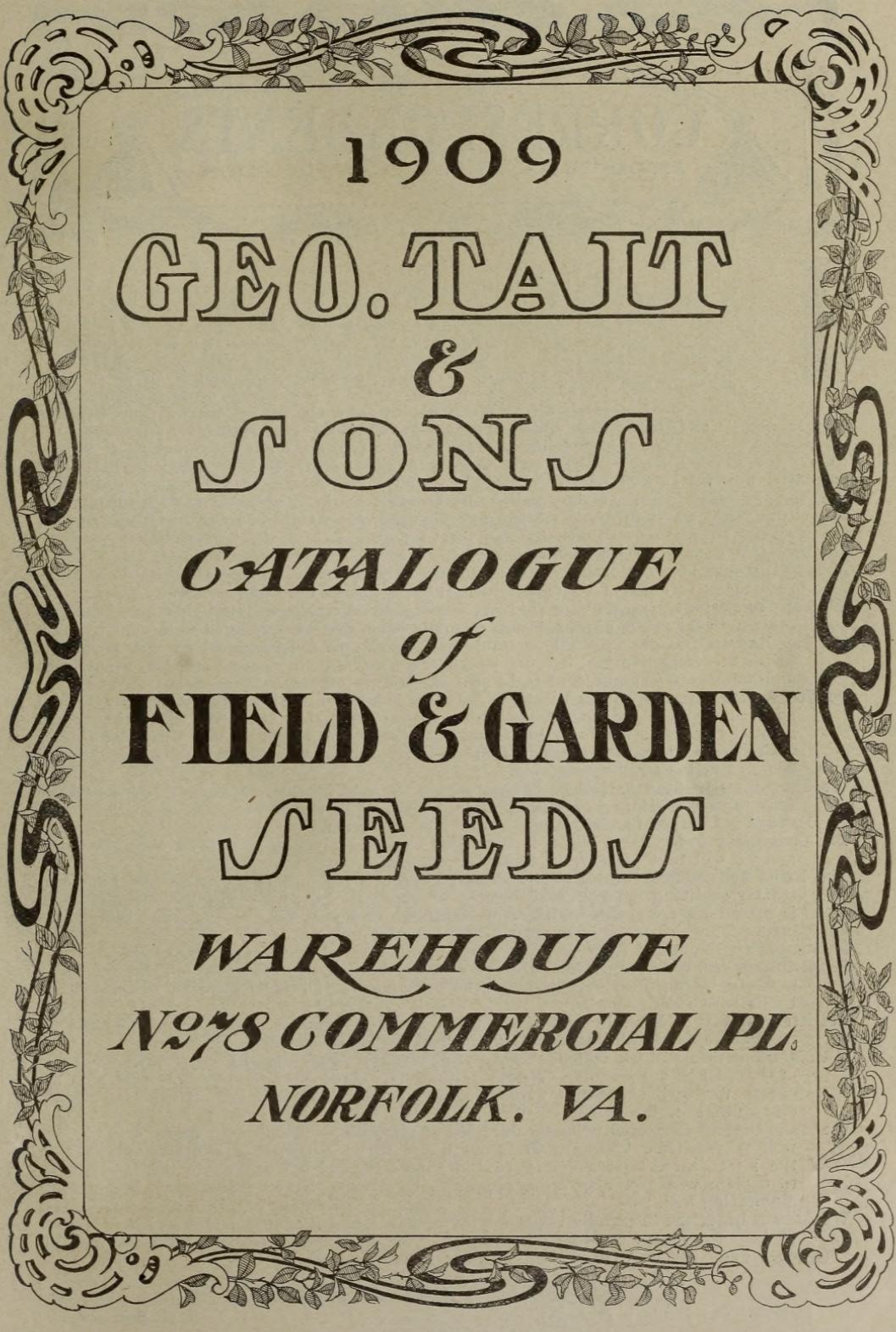
GEO. TAIT & SONS
NORFOLK, VA.



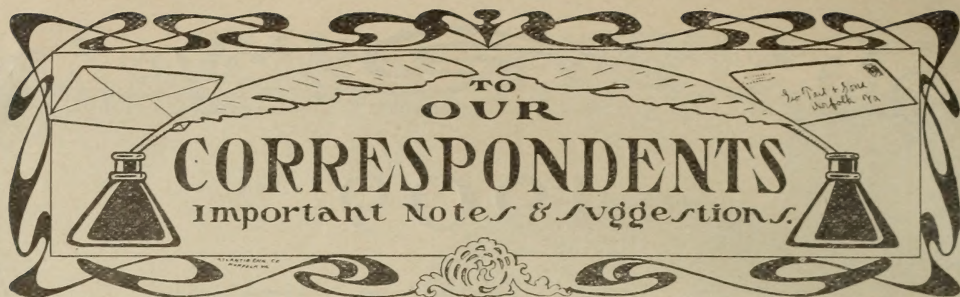
The "Irish Cobbler."

By far the best trucking potato for Virginia and the Carolinas.

Specimens from Mr. L. M. Coffman's
farm, Portsmouth, Va.



1909
GEO. TAIT
&
SONS
CATALOGUE
of
FIELD & GARDEN
SEEDS
WAREHOUSE
Nº 78 COMMERCIAL PL.
NORFOLK. VA.



IT is hoped that this catalogue will interest all gardeners, but we feel that it should appeal with especial force to those who, by exasperating experience, have learned that the superlatives so lavishly used in most seed catalogues are not always properly employed. Our book tells the simple truth, and while aiming primarily to promote the sale of our seeds, it is not less concerned with maintaining our reputation for sincerity. Common sense should make it clear to every one that if there are numerous types of a certain vegetable, each cannot be of supreme value, and the following pages will be found a consistent protest against that familiar kind of description. We trust the total absence of display type, tiresome "testimonials," and misleading illustrations will emphasize our desire to appeal to the intelligence rather than the credulity of our readers. Our catalogue tells just what is said to customers across our counters, and thus any gardener, with this book in his hand, no matter how far he may live from Norfolk, stands in the matter of information concerning seeds on the same footing as the truckers of the great market gardening section surrounding this city. With 20,000 miles of railroad and numerous steamship lines leading from Norfolk, we are very advantageously situated for reaching any part of the United States, and we offer great inducements to distant customers.

A Cash Discount of 5 per cent. may be deducted from the price of vegetable seeds on orders amounting to \$2.00 and upwards, cash to accompany the order.

We Pay the Postage upon all vegetable and flower seed at catalogue prices, but our customers must note the prices of peas, beans, corn and onion sets when ordered to be sent by mail.

We Pay Express Charges upon all vegetable and flower seed orders for which cash is sent at prices in descriptive list, but our customers must note the prices of peas, beans, corn and onion sets when ordered to be sent prepaid by express.

Do Not Fear Delay, should you be unable to order before the busy season. Our facilities are such that orders are almost invariably forwarded within six hours after they reach us, and customers may rely upon immediate attention at all times. Those who order early, however, confer a great favor upon us, and such consideration on the part of our friends is deeply appreciated.

We Guarantee the Safe Arrival of every package we send by mail or express. If a package fails to arrive within a reasonable time, we should be advised.

No Drayage is Charged for delivering to railroads or steamers.

The Convenient Order Sheet which is furnished with the catalogue should always be used, and we will take pleasure in supplying duplicates whenever requested.

The Name and Address of the correspondent cannot be too plainly written. We are constantly receiving orders the signatures to which are positively illegible, and the name is sometimes altogether omitted. Carelessness in this matter causes many disappointments for which we are improperly held responsible.

References are Requested from those unknown to us unless cash accompanies the order.

Small Orders are Welcome, if for only the smallest packet, but those for less than a dollar must be accompanied with cash for the full amount, it being impossible to burden our books with such accounts.

Remittances May be Made by any of the usual methods. Stamps can be readily utilized by us, and we accept all denominations in payment of small bills.

C. O. D. Shipments will not be made unless the purchaser sends cash for one-fourth the value of the order as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot deviate from this rule, and requests for such shipments without cash enough to protect us against loss merely delay filling of the order.

We Make Prompt Correction whenever notified of mistakes, although such rarely occur in our well systematized business. It is our desire to be informed of anything which is in the least degree unsatisfactory to the purchaser, and we appreciate the opportunity to explain whatever may be or appear to be wrong. Never return seeds before communicating with us.

We Answer Questions Cheerfully about anything connected with seeds, and are always pleased to help our customers whenever we can. We particularly request, however, that all such questions be written on a separate sheet of paper.

GEORGE TAIT & SONS,

Norfolk, Va., January 1st, 1909.

P. O. Box 456.

THE GARDEN

A Few Hints & Suggestions

SUCCESS in gardening being, to a considerable degree, dependent upon the eligibility of the location, it is worth while to select carefully the most favorable spot at command. The sun should reach all parts of it, and a light loam which is not apt to bake into a hard crust after heavy rains will be found best. If naturally very stiff and close, it may be gradually mellowed by a liberal use of stable manure, or by working in vegetable matter of any kind.

Manure must be freely used, but it should always be thoroughly rotted, as vegetables of delicate flavor cannot be raised from rank, fresh manure. Liquid manure is of the greatest value, the famous gardeners of Japan using fertilizer almost exclusively in that form, even in the case of their largest field crops.

In sowing seeds it should be remembered that those sown too early are apt to produce not only an inferior crop, but often a later crop than if put in the ground at the proper time. The suggestions given in this catalogue as to the time for sowing are a safe guide, but judgment must, of course, be exercised; seasons vary greatly in different years. Remember that, as a rule, seeds do one of two things immediately after planting—they grow or they die. In general, seeds should be covered according to their size, character and condition of the soil, and with due regard to the advance of the season. Rolling, or some substitute for that process of firming the soil over the seeds, greatly facilitates the germination of almost all kinds of seeds, especially in dry weather.

Sow as much as possible in straight rows or drills. In this way the plants may be easily recognized as they come up, and may be thinned and cultivated most conveniently and cheaply.

Transplanting should be done, if possible, about sunset. If done immediately before or during a shower the plants will be much benefited. Most plants may be taken up from the seed-bed with little injury to the root if handled carefully, and success depends largely upon this first step. Make the hole with a dibble, insert the root, pour a little water about it, and press the earth carefully but very firmly around the stalk. If convenient, shade for a day or two if the weather be hot.

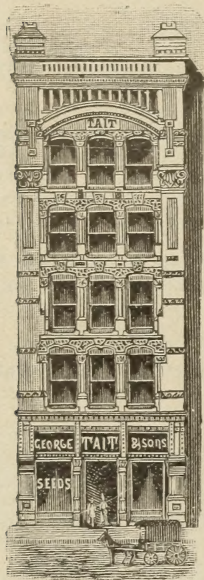
For all gardeners who appreciate early vegetables, the hot-bed is a prime requisite. Seeds of such kinds as endure little cold may be sown in hot-beds very early in the season, so that by the time it would be safe to sow in the open ground the plants are well established, and, in the case of many varieties, nearly ready to begin fruiting. A serviceable hot-bed may be made at very little cost. Take tongued and grooved boards enough to make a frame six feet wide and as long as desired, putting them together at the corners with hooks and staples or by nailing to corner posts. The back of the frames should be two feet high, sloping down to eighteen inches at the front. Subdivide the frame with cross-strips three feet apart, so as to support sash of the regulation size. These can be bought ready-made more cheaply than they can be made at home. Dig the pit a foot wider than the frame, making it two feet deep and boarding up the sides to prevent falling of earth. The bed proper is made of fresh stable manure not more than six weeks old heaped into the pit until it is above the level of the ground, and made firm and level. Set the frame upon this, water well, and put sash in position. As soon as the heat rises, which will be indicated by steam upon the glass, remove the sash and fill in on top of the manure with eight or ten inches of fine sandy garden soil, spreading it smoothly and evenly. The glass is then replaced, and when the bed is warmed again the seeds are sown broadcast or in drills.

Water every evening with tepid water, unless there are evidence of excessive moisture. When the plants appear admit the air freely, except in freezing weather, to prevent them from "damping off." In frosty weather air may be given in the middle of the day by simply raising the sash at the back an inch or two. Cover at night when the temperature is very low with straw or mats. As the plants grow strong, accustom them gradually to the air by taking the sash entirely off during the day, and only partially closing them on mild nights. After the season is over, the sash may be stored away from the weather.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

With Description and Price

The words "THOROUGHbred SEEDS" being a registered trade-mark, (U. S. Patent Office No. 51052), all persons are warned against their use in connection with the advertising or sale of seeds. We will greatly appreciate the help of our friends in the detection and punishment of infringements of our copyright.



The prices given in the following pages will not be found the lowest in the trade, and we may as well state frankly here that we are poorly equipped to please those to whom price is the first consideration.

We are in a position, however, to compete with any honorable firm, and beg to call the attention of Southern farmers in particular to the fact that our situation and the extraordinary shipping facilities of Norfolk give us a great advantage over all Northern houses in the matter of quick delivery.

A thorough system of testing is applied to our seeds to ascertain their vitality, and this must be shown to be of satisfactory vigor before they can leave our warehouse. These tests are made not merely once in the year, but are constantly repeated, and our customers are thereby protected as far as possible against any uncertainty of germination. Whenever seeds purchased from us fail to germinate promptly it is owing to the manner in which they are planted, to unfavorable soil or seasons, or to their destruction by insects.

The more important varieties are grown directly under our personal supervision, all others being procured from the most reliable sources of which we have knowledge, but we guarantee neither purity nor productiveness. No seedsman can or ever does in good faith assume any responsibility as to the crop produced from seeds supplied by him. Abnormal weather conditions, peculiarities of soil or climate, or wrong methods of cultivation may and sometimes do cause complete change of type in vegetables, in addition to which it must be remembered that no precaution can prevent occasional mistakes. Where, however, it can be shown that failure was due to defects in the seed or to a mistake on our part, we will gladly make restitution to the extent of the amount actually paid us. All other respon-

sibility is expressly disclaimed and, in cases where purchases have been made in ignorance of this stipulation, we will if desired refund the money upon the return of the seeds.

As unscrupulous dealers in various sections make a practice of trading upon the reputation of our house by selling as ours, seeds of entirely different quality, we beg to again caution those who order Thoroughbred Seeds through their local stores against accepting any unsealed packages. They will thus secure themselves against disappointment and loss while protecting us from fraud.

We are obliged to list here many kinds of vegetables which are of comparatively inferior value, there being always a demand for such from certain customers unacquainted with the finest varieties. We are careful, however, to point out the inferiority, and our readers will probably do well to be guided by our experience.

ASPARAGUS

(*Asparagus Officinalis*.)

Mammoth White Columbian (Thoroughbred).—This beautiful asparagus came from the old Conover's Colossal, but is distinct in the shape of the stalks as well as in their color, which is a creamy white without artificial blanching. The color should make it much sought after in all markets, particularly by canners, but we have not found it popular with Southern growers. This variety does not reach its full productiveness until the fourth year, and those who are disappointed in its yield at first should give it time to get established. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.



Charleston, French or Palmetto (Thoroughbred).—For many years this fine variety has been the standard market asparagus in Virginia, the Carolinas and Florida, and we see no prospect of its being supplanted by any of the newer kinds. It is a rapid and even grower, very regular in size, and keeps in excellent condition long after cutting. Its immense stalks and bright green color making the bunches most attractive and salable. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Donald's Elmira.—In the north this is considered an excellent sort, but it is little used here, owing to the great popularity of the Palmetto. The stalks are large and of good quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Barr's Philadelphia Mammoth.—Although not yet used to any extent in the South, this is the favorite with Pennsylvania market gardeners, and we think it will eventually become popular here. The stalks, which are often an inch in diameter, taper very little, have few scales, and are of particularly fine color. It grows rapidly, and is therefore very tender and succulent. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Conover's Colossal.—This old stock is very productive, but is too inferior in size to be profitable in competition with the Palmetto or Barr's Mammoth. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts. Postpaid.

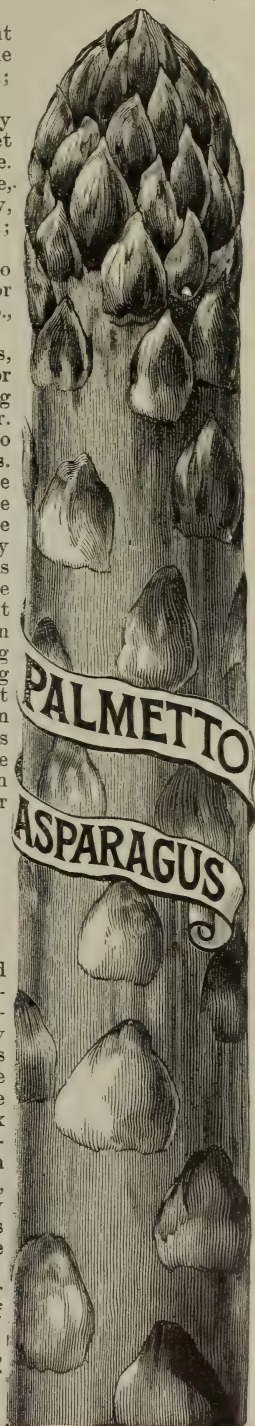
CULTURE.—An ounce of asparagus should produce 500 plants, and is sufficient for sixty feet of drill. Sow the seed in the fall or early spring in rows one foot apart and one inch deep, having previously soaked the seed twenty-four hours in warm water. When up and large enough to be handled, thin out the seedlings to three or four inches in the row, reserving only the most vigorous. The young plants are easily choked out by weeds and grass, and the ground must be well worked during the season. Transplant the following spring into beds previously prepared by trenching to the depth of two feet, filling in the trench with rich manure thoroughly mixed with the soil. For convenience in cutting, make the beds about four and a half feet wide, with walks between, and set the plants in rows one foot apart each way, the crown of the plant four or five inches under the surface of the beds. Every autumn after the stalks are cut down, cover the bed with a heavy coating of manure, and in the spring dig this under with a fork, taking care to avoid injury to the roots. Cutting may be begun in earnest after two seasons, and the bed, if well cared for, should last for ten or twelve years. Do not cut too closely, as the health of the roots requires some foliage during the year. By increasing the distance between the crowns, asparagus of extra size can be grown, and when this is desired the rows should be five or six feet apart, with two or three feet between the roots.



Although the sowing of seed is the most economical method of getting asparagus, it is somewhat uncertain, and necessarily requires two years to produce marketable shoots. There are, therefore, many gardeners who are glad to save time and trouble by buying roots already two years old, and it is in response to requests from many such that we are now offering Asparagus Roots. These are grown by one of the best gardeners in New Jersey from choice seed stocks, and will be found fine, strong, two-year-old roots. Six thousand to seven thousand plants are required to the acre, according to the number of rows made. We will have pleasure in making specially low quotations to buyers of large quantities, and are prepared to fill the largest orders. A family of ordinary size will find 100 roots sufficient to keep it supplied with asparagus during the season, and the bed need not take up more than five hundred square feet. We will sell 500 roots at 1,000 rate.

Palmetto, \$1.00 per 100; prepaid by mail or express, \$1.25 per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000 F. O. B. Norfolk. Special prices for lots of 10,000 and upwards.

Conover's Colossal, 60 cts. per 100; prepaid by mail or express, 85 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000 F. O. B. Norfolk. Special prices for lots of 10,000 and upwards.





Mammoth White Columbia, \$1.00 per 100; prepaid by mail or express, \$1.25 per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000 F. O. B. Norfolk. Special prices for lots of 10,000 and upwards.

ARTICHOKE.

(*Cynara Scolymus*.)

French Globe.—A delicious vegetable almost unknown in American gardens, but destined to some day gain the estimation it deserves and which it has long enjoyed in other countries. It produces globular-shaped heads, which, as long as immature, are very tender and succulent. The usual method of cooking is to boil and serve with butter as dressing. Attention is called to the mistake many of our readers make in confounding this with the common Jerusalem Artichoke, the roots of which are used. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; 2 ozs., 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.



French Globe Artichoke.

CULTURE.—An ounce should produce 500 plants. Sow the seeds the last of March in light, rich soil, and transplant into rows three feet apart, leaving two feet between the plants in the row. It is a perennial which does not come into bearing until the second season, but if properly cultivated will continue to yield for many years. The plant will become exhausted if the heads are allowed to ripen, so that these must be cut off as they appear, even if not wanted for use. Should the plants show signs of deterioration by an unsatisfactory yield, it is advisable to make a fresh start with seed, or offshoots may be used to make a new bed.

ARTICHOKE ROOTS.

(*Helianthus Tuberosus*.)

The artichoke best known in this country is the Jerusalem Artichoke, the roots of which are the edible portion of the plant. These grow in the form of large tubers, and are not only good for table use when boiled or pickled, but furnish also an excellent food for hogs, being very fattening. Nothing is more easily and cheaply grown than a crop of artichokes, and their productiveness is evidenced by the fact that the yield is said to often exceed two hundred barrels to the acre. They are planted in much the same way as Irish potatoes, the tubers being cut to any desired number of eyes, one being enough. The rows should be not less than three feet apart, with two feet between the hills. Planting may be begun as early as April 1st. After the crop has matured, hogs may be simply turned into the field and left to take care of themselves. From two to three bushels are required to plant an acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 35 cts.; per bush., \$1.50 F. O. B. Norfolk; per bbl., \$4.00 F. O. B. Norfolk.



(*Phaseolus Vulgaris*.)

All prices quoted for beans are invariably "F. O. B. Norfolk."

15 cts. per qt. must be added to the price of all beans when ordered to be sent by mail or prepaid express.

Especial attention is called to the fact that our quotations are for quarts in dry measure; these contain much more than the liquid measures commonly sold in the trade.

WITH GREEN PODS.

Tait's Extra Early Black Valentine.—The Black Valentine continues to demonstrate that in hardiness, productiveness, and earliness, it is really quite out of the class of all the extra early varieties heretofore in use, having justified every claim which we have ever made for it. There can be no doubt that, after lying for days in ground too cold to encourage or even to permit germination, and wet enough to



Tait's New Celestial Wax Bean.

The earliest, longest, and most beautiful of wax beans.

Photograph of a plant grown
by Mr. J. T. Lambert,
Norfolk, Va.



rot almost any other kind of bean, the Black Valentine will, at the first change for the better, begin a healthy growth and subsequently endure uninjured very unfavorable conditions. Were this hardy nature its sole valuable characteristic, every Southern trucker would still be deeply interested, since gardeners in this section are often obliged to plant beans long before the ground is warm, and losses from rotting are common almost every year; but it is also amazingly prolific and is very much earlier than any other bean, whether wax or green podded; each year since its introduction it has been in market a full fortnight ahead of the Extra Early Valentine. The pod is not particularly attractive, being undersized and rather leathery when full grown, so that in table quality it ranks among the poorest of snap beans. This defect would, of course, be fatal were it to come in competition with tenderer and more showy kinds, but practical experience has proved it the most profitable in every market North. For family use it is naturally less desirable than the Longfellow, Mammoth Stringless, or Extra Early Valentine, and our readers should not allow themselves to be misled by flattering descriptions which they are sure to meet in those catalogues which invariably ascribe only fine qualities to every new vegetable. Our crop of seed having been greatly affected by the long drought of 1908, we would caution our readers against delay in sending their orders for this bean. Pt., 20 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; per bushel on application.

King of Earlies.—This name has been given by certain seedsmen to the Extra Early Black Valentine, a description of which is given in the preceding paragraph.

Hodson Green Pod.—Now that so many of the standard green beans are as subject to disease as the wax, all gardeners will be interested in the introduction of a new variety free from rust and blight. This handsome bean, brought out two years ago, has had ample opportunities to develop all its defects, but the only criticism we have heard is that it is not extra early. The pods are of unusual length, entirely stringless when young, and hold wonderfully their brittleness and fresh look after being picked. No bean is more productive or more attractive, but market-gardeners must remember that it is a distinctly late bean, and is ready for its first picking about the time Black Valentines have been stripped clean. This does not, of course, affect its value for summer or fall crops, for which we can strongly recommend it. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; per bushel on application.

Longfellow.—The Longfellow is a marvellously productive bean, while the pods are so nearly ideal that it would be difficult to model in wax a pod which would be prettier in color and proportions, but it is unfortunately very liable to disease in bad weather. For this reason we would advise against early planting of the Longfellow, and it should be put only in well-drained ground. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; per bushel on application.

Mammoth Stringless Valentine.—The Stringless Valentine is altogether distinct from the Extra Early Valentine, being not only absolutely free from "string," but at least one-fifth larger and so early that under equal conditions it will be ready for picking quite eight or ten days ahead of even Tait's E. E. Valentine. But for a peculiar slowness in germinating, and a slight tendency to "rust" in bad weather, it would be a leading variety for market; as it is, many growers consider it more profitable than any other sort, and it will probably hold its place as one of our most desirable table beans. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; per bushel on application.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.—The pods of this bean are unusually fleshy and it is about a week earlier than the Extra Early Valentine; it is a favorite bean in many sections, but has never won much favor in the neighborhood of Norfolk, owing to the popularity of the Black Valentine. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; per bushel on application.

Bountiful.—From descriptions seen in certain catalogues some of our readers have doubtless formed the idea that this stringless flat bean is a marvel of excellence—the earliest, hardiest, most prolific and finest of all varieties. As a matter of fact, most market gardeners will know at once that its flat pod alone bars it for their use, while its table quality will be found not equal to that of the round-podded stringless kinds. It is, however, the largest and handsomest of the flat beans, bears an enormous crop and in places where flat beans are salable, there is no reason why it should not be the favorite. It is really a highly improved strain of Yellow Six Weeks, once a standard trucking bean. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; per bushel on application.

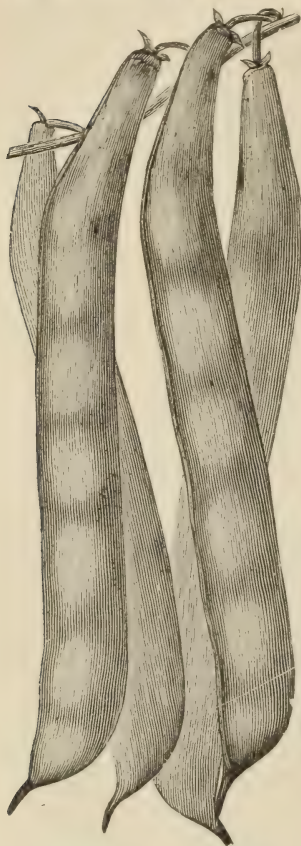
Early Mohawk.—A very old flat bean, which was once the favorite early sort on account of its robust constitution, but which, having nothing else to recommend it, is now entirely out of date for all purposes. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; per bushel on application.

Tait's Thoroughbred Valentine.—For many years our special strain of the Valentine has been one of the great trucking beans of the South, and it is still a favorite along the entire coast, although some of the new varieties are now supplanting it to a considerable degree, owing to their superiority in earliness. The pods of the Valentine, which are thick and fleshy, are set in great profusion, and the bearing period is remarkably long. Our Thoroughbred Valentine is really distinct from the ordinary stock, having been bred up to its present superiority by thirty years of skillful care. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; per bushel on application.

Improved Extra Early Refugee.—Except for the fall crop, this improved Refugee will be found much more desirable than the famous old "Thousand-to-One," as it is a fortnight earlier and of equally good quality. We do not recommend it for any purpose, however, as there are many better beans for spring use. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; per bushel on application.



Refugee, or 1,000 to 1.—Entirely abandoned as a spring crop, the old Refugee is still very largely grown in the fall, being usually quite profitable when shipped after frost has destroyed the northern beans. It is generally considered the most profitable variety for late use owing to its productiveness, and the fact that the pods retain their brittleness wonderfully well in the fall, when the Valentine is apt to become hard and stringy. For family use in the fall, we much prefer the new Hodson Green Pod, the tenderness of which is a revelation to those accustomed to string beans. We grow the Refugee in enormous quantities and will accept the largest orders, delivery to be made at any time after January. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; per bushel on application.



Golden Eye Wax Bean.

WITH WAX PODS.

Hodson Silver Wax.—Earliness cannot be claimed for this superb new bean, but it is certainly the equal of any in beauty and is apparently not subject to rust, since we have found no trace whatever of disease in our fields during the past three unfavorable seasons. The bush is larger than most kinds and is remarkably productive, the pods being very thick as well as of unusual length; they are peculiar in color, having a soft creamy tint, very clear and at the same time even richer in effect than many of the deeper-colored varieties of wax. Its lateness is partially offset by the fact that it may be planted earlier than the less hardy varieties, but its value is dependent upon beauty and productiveness. For the fall crop, it is by far the best of all wax beans, being so much larger than the Golden Eye. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; per bushel on application.

Tait's New Celestial Wax.—In the ceaseless effort after improvement, we occasionally find that a certain stock has changed to such a degree that, in order to avoid confusion, a new name is required for identification; in the new Celestial Wax, catalogued for the first time last year, we merely claim to offer an improved strain of the popular California Wax but, in our own opinion and the judgment of several of the best southern market gardeners are to be regarded, the improvement is such that we could not well retain the old name for both beans. Early and handsome as the California Wax is, the Celestial is several days earlier and has a decidedly longer pod, the bush being remarkable for its strength and tree-like erectness. It is undoubtedly a great acquisition for southern bean growers, and has gained favor every year, being now the favorite wax bean in the vicinity of Norfolk. It is not absolutely rust-proof, but resists disease much better than any other Black Wax. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; per bushel on application.

Davis' White Wax.—The name of this handsome bean is not taken from the color of the pods, as might be supposed, but from the clear white of the dried bean, the pods being a fine, rich yellow. Having a liability to rust when conditions are unfavorable, it has lost much favor with southern truckers, and is less used than formerly, very few being grown in Virginia. It should not be planted too closely, as the bush makes a strong growth and is apt to suffer for the want of ventilation and sunlight unless given somewhat more room than most kinds; under the best conditions it is an unsafe crop for shippers. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; per bushel on application.

Golden Eye Wax.—The pod of this well-known variety is not nearly as handsome in color or size as that of the improved Black varieties, but is smooth and straight, and has so far been exempt from that great enemy of wax beans, "the rust." With such a unique record for hardness, it naturally holds its own against the earlier and more showy varieties, and we anticipate another heavy demand for it this spring. Our Thoroughbred Golden Eye being grown in the East from carefully selected stock, must not be classed with western beans, with which it has little in common beyond the name. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; per bushel on application.

Currie's Rust Proof Wax.—Notwithstanding the number of fine new wax beans which are being constantly introduced, many prominent growers continue to give this preference on account of the qualities which procured its original popularity in the South. It ranks well in earliness, the bush being noticeable for its sturdy, compact habit of growth, but it is only proper to state that the "Rust Proof" is not justified by its record regarding the disease.



Although not usually liable to rust, there have been seasons when entire crops were ruined as a result of cold rains. Attention is called to the three improved strains of this bean which we offer, the new Celestial, the California, and the well-known El Dorado, all of these being distinct improvements upon the original stock. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; per bushel on application.

El Dorado Wax.—All who admire the Currie's Rust Proof Bean will be greatly pleased with our fine selection from it known as the El Dorado. We have endeavored to eliminate as far as possible all tendency to rust, and also still further develop its earliness, but cannot pronounce it the equal of the Celestial. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; per bushel on application.

Improved Kidney Wax.—We no longer supply the Kidney Wax to our home trade except in a small way, and consider large planting of it in this section very unwise, as it is certain to become diseased in bad seasons. No bean is handsomer when perfect, its length and color being all that could be desired, and in Florida it is one of the most profitable kinds. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; per bushel on application.

RUNNING VARIETIES.

Kentucky Wonder.—This is the best of all the running snaps, and we recommend it with as much enthusiasm as could be given to anything in our entire list. The pod, which is stringless and nearly round when young and of extraordinary length, has a tenderness quite its own and a delicious flavor. In addition to its pre-eminent quality it is also remarkable for the length of the bearing season, since, although nearly as early as the dwarf snaps, it continues to bear until frost if regularly picked; from the very ground up to the top of the vine, the nine-inch pods hang in clusters and are gathered with less trouble than any bean ever in cultivation. It must not be confounded with the Southern Prolific Bean, which is often sold as Kentucky Wonder although much smaller and quite a fortnight later. Pt., 20 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; 2 qts., 60 cts.; 4 qts., \$1.00; pk., \$1.75; bushel, \$7.00.

Old Homestead.—Identical with the Kentucky Wonder described above.

Dutch Case Knife.—An old variety, very productive, and good as a snap or when shelled, but not to be compared with Kentucky Wonder. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.; 4 qts., 85 cts.; pk., \$1.50; bushel, \$6.00.

Golden Carmine Wax.—A new variety which has promptly taken the first place among the running wax beans, being delicious in flavor and of extraordinary productiveness. The pods, which are over six inches in length, become very ornamental as they mature, the yellow being brilliantly marked with carmine stripes and blotches. As there is no string, the pods are fine for snaps, and the shelled beans are used both green and after drying. The tenderness is such that it requires much less cooking than any other bean. Pt. 20 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; per bushel on application.

Improved Golden Cluster Wax.—Of the running wax varieties this is second in value only to the new Golden Carmine. It bears richly-flavored pods, entirely stringless and of unusual size. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.; 4 qts., 85 cts.; pk., \$1.50; bushel, \$6.00.

Speckled Cranberry.—When green, this bean makes a very tender snap, and it is also excellent for shelling. Like all the old kinds, however, this has had to give way to the fine Kentucky Wonder. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.; 4 qts., 85 cts.; pk., \$1.50; bushel, \$6.00.

Lazy Wife's.—A white-seeded variety which produces green pods of unusual length. It is very late in bearing, and, while of excellent quality, is in every respect inferior to the Kentucky Wonder. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.; 4 qts., 85 cts.; pk., \$1.50; bushel, \$6.00.

French Yard Long.—This remarkable bean is more of a curiosity than anything else, as it is extremely late and is of only fair quality. The pods are very small in diameter, scarcely as large as a lead pencil, but their length is in accordance with the name, the average being quite two feet. The vine makes a strong growth, and must be supported by trellis or bush. Pkt., 10 cts.; gill, 25 cts.

Scarlet Runner.—A beautiful climber, used largely for ornamental purposes, as it is of rapid growth, with handsome foliage and brilliant scarlet flowers. It will grow from twelve to fifteen feet high, and shows a constant succession of bloom during the summer and fall. As a table bean it is used both in the pod and when shelled, but it will be found rather coarse in flavor and altogether out of the class of such a bean as Kentucky Wonder. Pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; 2 qts., 65 cts.; 4 qts., \$1.25.

Especial attention is called to the fact that our quotations are for quarts in dry measure; these contain much more than the liquid measure commonly sold in the trade.

CULTURE.—A quart of bush beans will plant about 100 feet of drill, from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels being allowed to the acre. A quart of running beans will plant about 150 hills. All varieties of beans, especially Wax, are very tender, and should not be planted in this latitude



before the beginning of April. If a succession is desired, plant at intervals of about two weeks. Prepare the ground well, manuring lightly, and plant one inch deep in rows two feet apart. Allow two or three inches between the green kinds and about six inches between the wax. Keep well hoed, but avoid working the ground when it is wet or when dew is on the beans, as they will be likely to rust.

LIMA BEANS.

(*Phaseolus Lunatus*.)

15 cts. per qt. must be added to the price of all beans when ordered to be sent by mail or prepaid express.

Especial attention is called to the fact that our quotations are for quarts in dry measure; these contain much more than the liquid measures commonly sold in the trade.

BUSH.

New Burpee Improved Bush Lima.—We have had no experience with this new bean, but are furnished with the following description by the introducers, and believe it will be found of great importance:

"This is the finest Bush Lima that has ever been introduced. The bush is sturdy in habit and twenty to twenty-four inches high with large leaves. It bears its beans on long spikes in very prolific clusters well out from the plant. There are from four to seven pods in each cluster and often as many as eleven. Each pod contains three, four, or five beans and there are more pods containing five than there are containing three beans; so that there is an improvement of from one to two beans in each pod, and this, taken with the great number of pods borne, makes the yield enormous. In quality this bean ranks with the very best and the beans are of large size. In earliness it comes between Henderson's and Burpee's Bush, and is about a week earlier than the latter variety. This bean is bound to be the greatest, most popular Bush Lima,—a continuous bearer." $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 30 cts.; pt., 50 cts.; qt., 85 cts.; 2 qts., \$1.50; 4 qts., \$2.75; pk., \$5.00.

Burpee's Dwarf Large Lima.—This is of fine size, quite as large as the Running Large Lima, and is well flavored, but in neither productiveness nor earliness does it bear comparison with the Prolific or the Wonder, and therefore it is not nearly so profitable as a market gardening crop. It will inevitably go out of use as the Wonder Bush becomes known. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.; 4 qts., \$1.00; pk., \$1.75; bushel, \$7.00 F. O. B. Norfolk.

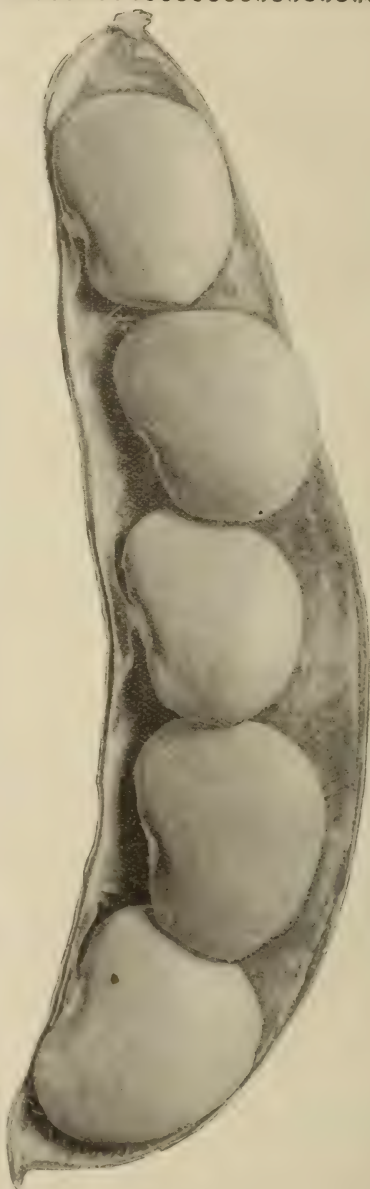
Henderson's Dwarf Lima.—Although of very small size, the beans of this variety possess practically the same flavor as the running kind, and are borne heavily from early summer until frost. Until the introduction of the New Prolific, it was very popular on account of its earliness, but can no longer be recommended. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.; 4 qts., \$1.00; pk., \$1.75; bushel, \$7.00 F. O. B. Norfolk.

Thorburn Bush Lima.—Identical with the Dwarf Challenger, described on page 12.

Potato Bush Lima.—Identical with the Dwarf Challenger Lima.

Dreer's Bush Lima.—Identical with the Dwarf Challenger.

Kumerle's Bush Lima.—Identical with the Dwarf Challenger.



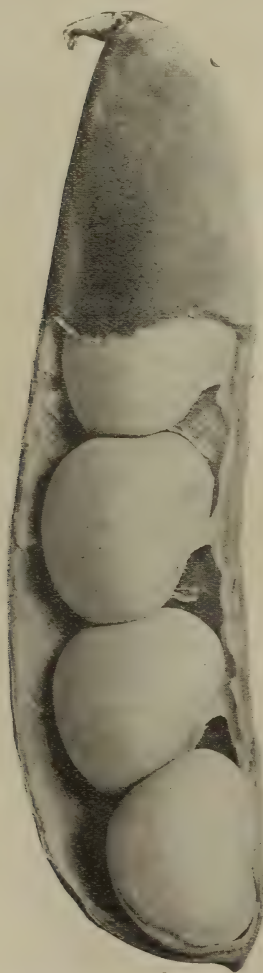
New Fordhook Bush Lima.—This new Lima was introduced last year and seems to be of as much promise as the Burpee-Improved Bush Lima, which has already been described. We have made no tests of it as yet, but have secured enough stock to supply it to all who may be interested in it either for experiment or as a crop. It cannot be told yet whether it will prove as valuable for market as the other new selection, but one thing has been demonstrated beyond question, according to the originators—its ability to endure extremely unfavorable conditions, the hardships of the past season having failed to reduce its yield to anything like the extent to which other Lima beans were affected. Our description is taken from the introducer's catalogue and we would call especial attention to it:

"The only stiffly erect Bush form of the popular 'Potato' Lima. Both pods and beans are twice the size of Dreeer's Bush Lima and more than half again as large as the Challenger Pole Lima. Fordhook Bush Lima is altogether unique. Nothing like it has ever been seen before. Of strong, erect true bush-like growth (never prostrate or running), the bushes average twenty to thirty inches in height by twenty to twenty-four inches across the top. The foliage is of heavy texture and very dark green in color. Like Burpee's Bush Lima, the stalks that produce the blossoms are thrown out from the lateral and main stalks; the pods are borne in clusters of from four to eight. The pods resemble those of the Dreeer's Bush Lima, but average more than double the size, measuring from four to five and one-half inches long, about one and a quarter inches wide, by as much as three-quarters of an inch thick. The pods contain three to five large beans with an average of four. Fordhook Bush Lima is fully thirty-three and one-third per cent. a heavier cropper and, therefore, is bound to entirely displace the Kumerle (Dreeer's or Thorburn's) Bush Lima. In season it is from four to six days earlier."

Pt., 35 cts.; qt., 60 cts.; 2 qts., \$1.10; 4 qts., \$2.00; pk., \$3.50; bush, \$12.50.

Wonder Bush.—Since the first dwarf Lima bean was introduced to the delighted public, in 1889, many improvements have been made in its size, quality and earliness, but no selection, in our opinion, combines those qualities in such perfection as the new strain called Wonder Bush. This is strictly a large Lima and therefore has a great advantage over the fine Prolific Bush Lima, while it is about the same in earliness. The plant is of strong, compact growth, and, under first-class cultivation, is heavily set with pods throughout the entire season; the pods, which usually contain not less than three and often four large beans, are borne almost entirely around the centre of the bush, emphasizing its fidelity to the dwarf type. Sufficient tests having been made to determine its value, we confidently recommend it along with the Prolific Bush Lima, regarding these two as far the best for market gardeners. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.; 4 qts., \$1.00; pk., \$1.75; bushel, \$7.00 F. O. B. Norfolk.

Prolific Bush.—This is a really great improvement upon the well known Henderson's Bush Lima, and we wish to call especial attention to its desirability as a market bean. Any one who continues to grow the old stock is making a serious mistake, since the Prolific not only has a larger pod, containing more and larger beans, but is much more productive, and matures several days earlier. The bush is of vigorous growth but, while less compact than some other dwarf kinds, still has no tendency to make vine, and is literally full of pods from the beginning of the season until killed by frost. The yield is nearly, if not quite, double that of the Henderson's Bush Lima, and in addition to this of its improved size, much more attractive and salable. Although we greatly increased our acreage of this bean for last season's sales, we soon sold out our entire stock, the demand being much greater than even we anticipated. This year, however, we have made preparations which ensure an abundant supply and we will be able to supply it in large quantities to those who grow for shipment. This and the New Wonder Bush Lima are the ones we recommend most strongly to those who grow Limas for market. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.; 4 qts., \$1.00; pk., \$1.75; bushel, \$7.00 F. O. B. Norfolk.

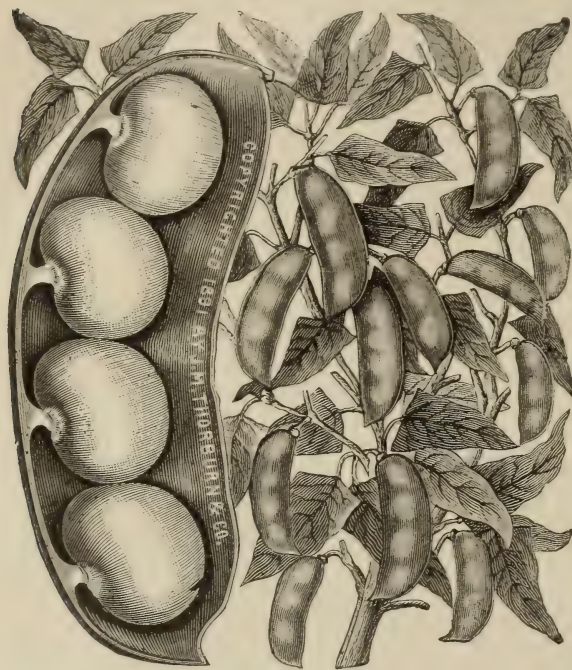


New Fordhook Bush Lima.

advantage it is, on account of its improved size, much more attractive and salable. Although we greatly increased our acreage of this bean for last season's sales, we soon sold out our entire stock, the demand being much greater than even we anticipated. This year, however, we have made preparations which ensure an abundant supply and we will be able to supply it in large quantities to those who grow for shipment. This and the New Wonder Bush Lima are the ones we recommend most strongly to those who grow Limas for market. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.; 4 qts., \$1.00; pk., \$1.75; bushel, \$7.00 F. O. B. Norfolk.



Dwarf Challenger Lima.—A veritable Dwarf Lima, growing only from twelve to eighteen inches high and possessing in full the delicious flavor characteristic of the genuine Challenger Lima. It is productive, a single bush often producing from forty to fifty pods, and it is by far



Dwarf Challenger Lima.

the most desirable kind for family use; for market the Wonder Bush and Prolific Bush are usually preferable, since comparatively few people are aware of its superior flavor and tenderness. Persons accustomed to the ordinary kinds of Lima Beans are always surprised and delighted when they first taste the Challenger, its quality being entirely distinct. They should be planted in rows two feet apart, with one foot between the hills, and one plant only should be allowed to grow in the hill. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.; 4 qts., \$1.00; pk., \$1.75; bushel, \$7.00 F. O. B. Norfolk.

POLE.

New Ideal.—While not so early as the Leviathan, this new Large Lima is superior to it in size, and easily outranks for the main crop all others of its class. The pods are from five to eight inches long and borne in clusters, so that gathering is very easily done, and all tests so far indicate that the vine is unusually healthy. The bean corresponds to the pod in size, being extraordinarily thick as well as long and wide, and no Lima is more richly flavored. Now that such beans as this and the Early Leviathan are to be had, it is

obviously not worth while to continue the use of the old strain of Large Lima. Pt., 20 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; 2 qts., 70 cts.; 4 qts., \$1.25; pk., \$2.00; bushel, \$8.00.

Early Leviathan.—According to the general opinion of market gardeners, this is one of the greatest improvements ever made in Pole Limas, since although of unusual size, it is more than a week earlier than the ordinary kinds. It excels also in productiveness, the pods hanging in great clusters and the yield continuing active throughout the entire season. Pods of the Leviathan are usually almost straight and often contain five fully developed beans. In the northern states, it will enable many to grow large Limas for the first time, while southern growers will get into market with this bean about ten days earlier than heretofore. Pt., 20 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; 2 qts., 70 cts.; 4 qts., \$1.25; pk., \$2.00; bushel, \$8.00.

Large Lima.—The standard old Pole Lima, which, before the introduction of Dwarf Limas, could always be found in any southern garden. The beans are delicious dried as well as freshly shelled from the green pod, and it will probably retain some of its popularity indefinitely. In very rich soil the vines often have a tendency to run too much, in which case we suggest severe pruning of the ends. This usually throws the energy of the vine into better production of pods. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.; 4 qts., \$1.00; pk., \$1.75; bushel, \$7.00 F. O. B. Norfolk.

King of the Garden Lima.—An improved Large Lima which has a larger pod and is more productive. The pods are borne in clusters and contain five or six beans each, the beans also being larger than those of the old variety. We consider it one of the best running Lima beans. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.; 4 qts., \$1.00; pk., \$1.75; bushel, \$7.00 F. O. B. Norfolk.

Challenger.—None of the Lima Beans have so rich a flavor as this, and it is perhaps the most productive. The beans are very thick and crowded so closely in the pod that the ends are flattened, a peculiarity by which it may be readily identified in market. Only its lateness in ripening prevents its more general use, but this is a serious objection to most persons, especially market gardeners. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.; 4 qts., \$1.00; pk., \$1.75; bushel, \$7.00 F. O. B. Norfolk.

Potato or Dreer's Improved.—Identical with the Challenger, described above.

Small Lima, Sewee or Carolina.—Previous to the introduction of the Dwarf Small Lima, the Sewee was a general favorite and it is still largely grown in the south. It has a smaller pod and smaller beans than the well-known Large Lima, but is both hardier and earlier and the flavor is decidedly more delicate. It is extraordinarily productive, yielding abundantly until killed by frost. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.; 4 qts., \$1.00; pk., \$1.75; bushel, \$7.00 F. O. B. Norfolk.

CULTURE OF DWARF LIMA.—Plant about the first of May in rows four feet apart and eighteen inches between the hills in the row. The same cultivation given snaps is required, and it must be remembered that the bushes cease to bear unless the ground is kept well worked around them. Like the running Lima, the seeds rot easily if planted before the ground is warm.

CULTURE FOR RUNNING LIMAS.—Being more tender than snaps, Lima Beans should never be planted until settled warm weather, the liability of the seed to rot if the ground is cold and damp being very great. Almost every season we have to supply for replanting practically as much seed as used for original planting. The best time to plant is generally about the last of April. In planting, first firmly place for supports poles ten feet long, three or four feet apart each way, then put four or five beans, with the eye down, in the hill, thinning afterwards to two plants. Do not put the beans more than an inch under the surface and keep the ground clear of weeds. If the vines are too vigorous and slow to come in bearing, it is a good plan to stop their growth by pinching, the strength of the vine then going to make fresh pods.

Especial attention is called to the fact that our quotations are for quarts in dry measure; these contain much more than the liquid measures commonly sold in the trade.

BEET.

(*Beta Vulgaris.*)

Crosby's Egyptian.—All truckers who are interested in extra early Beets should try this beside the Eclipse and Egyptian, as it has won great popularity in some parts of the East and the South, and is constantly making friends as it is introduced to new territory. It is really more like the Eclipse than the Egyptian in appearance, as it is quite roundish and much lighter in color than the well-known stock from which it was selected. The tops resemble those of the old Egyptians, being few in number and very small. All the reports sent us by our customers praise it in high terms. While we grow a remarkably fine strain of this beet, and have yet to hear of the first impurity, it will be noted that our price is much below that generally quoted. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Prepaid. Per 100 lbs. on application.

Lentz Extra Early Blood Turnip.—This fine American selection is much liked by many truckers, on account of its large size and handsome shape. Like the well-known Egyptian Beet, it has a very small top, and may be grown very closely. Fully one-fourth more can be produced from the same space than of the ordinary Turnip varieties. The color is a fine, rich red, and the flavor excellent. In this section it has been rather disposed to run to seed when forced, and for this reason we think it inferior to Crosby's Improved Egyptian for market gardeners. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Extra Early Eclipse.—The handsomest of the extra early beets and a favorite everywhere. It is globe-shaped, of a fine blood-red color, and a very rapid grower, with small tops, the flavor being perhaps the most delicate of extra early beets. The foliage is purplish-green and the veins red. We consider the Eclipse one of the safest beets for a market gardener's first crop, although there are many growers who prefer Crosby's Egyptian. Either variety will prove satisfactory. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid. Per 100 lbs on application.

Detroit Dark Red (Thoroughbred)—None of the globe-shaped beets are as dark in color as this, and it is also remarkable for uniformity in size and shape. The skin is very smooth, the flesh crisp, tender and sweet, and extremely tenacious of its brilliant color. Although Northern and Western gardeners use it largely, it is not yet appreciated in the South, and we urge all beet growers to experiment with it. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.



Long Blood
Beet.

Extra Early Egyptian (Thoroughbred)—This old standard variety is so well known that it is hardly necessary to say that it resembles the Flat Dutch Turnip in shape, and is deep red in color. Its earliness and hardness made it for many years the standard beet for early market use, but the Eclipse and the Crosby's Egyptian have now supplanted it to a considerable extent. A great number of bunches may be packed in one barrel or basket, as the tops are peculiarly small. It is sweet, crisp, and tender when young, but soon becomes woody. Our strain of the Egyptian Beet is very superior, being very carefully selected, and we believe it to be the purest in existence. For years the leading Southern growers have cheerfully paid us the price asked for our fancy stock, although able to buy seed for much less. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; 4 ozs., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid. Per 100 lbs. on application.

Edmond's Early Blood Turnip.—A market gardener's strain of very uniform shape, round, and with a single small tap root. The flesh is sweet and tender, and the skin blood red, with an inferior of purplish red, shading to a lighter color round circumference. The leaves are a bright green, waving in outline, and both ribs and stalk are dark red. This beet may also be planted very closely, and we can recommend it especially to those who want a long-keeping variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts. Postpaid.

Turin.—An extra early round beet of excellent quality, and likely to become a favorite, the flesh being exceptionally tender and well colored. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; 4 ozs., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Extra Early Bassano.—A beet nearly as early as the Egyptian, but not much used, since the flesh loses color in boiling. The quality is very good indeed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts. Postpaid.

Early Blood Turnip (Thoroughbred)—About ten days later than the extra earlies, the flesh being deep blood red, tender, and of fine flavor. It is especially recommended for family use, though largely grown for local markets. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts. Postpaid.

Columbia.—For family use this smooth and richly-colored beet will be found very satisfactory; it is almost globe-shaped and has very tender flesh. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; 4 ozs., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

New Model.—Perhaps the most beautiful of all the dark red beets, but as yet very little known, being listed in very few catalogues. The shape is perfect, and in quality it leaves nothing to be desired. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; 4 ozs., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Improved Long Smooth Blood.—An improved stock of the old long beet, which is large, well colored, and highly prized by all for its keeping qualities. It grows with the root well under the ground and is very uniform in size, tapering symmetrically. The foliage is light green with dark red ribs and stalks. It is grown only for late use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts. Postpaid.



Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet.

Swiss Chard.—This beet is not grown for its roots, the only valuable part of the plant being its leaf, the mid-rib of which is cooked in the same way as asparagus, and the rest of the leaf used as greens. Its tenderness and delicacy of flavor are dependent to a considerable degree upon the cultivation, and especial care must be given to keeping down weeds. It should be much better known, as it is a very wholesome and delicious vegetable, nearly as good as spinach, and far more easily grown in warm climates: we urge a trial of it by all persons fond of "greens." Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for 60 feet of drill, four or five pounds being allowed to an acre. For early crop, sow beginning of March, and for a succession, to middle of May. For winter use the Blood Turnip and Long Blood are best, and should be sown about the

middle of June. Sow about an inch deep, in drills eighteen inches apart, thinning out afterwards to eight or nine inches in the drills. To obtain very early beets for shipping, the Egyptian, Crosby's Egyptian, Detroit and Eclipse may be sown in a gentle hot-bed in December, the seedlings transplanted to the open ground as early in spring as the season will permit, but under this system more or less may be expected to run up to seed before the root is fit for use. Beets require the soil to be deep and thoroughly worked with plenty of well-rotted manure, and the addition of a small quantity of salt will be found very beneficial away from the sea coast.

SUGAR BEETS AND MANGEL WURZEL FOR STOCK FEEDING

As a rule, American, and especially Southern farmers, are curiously indifferent to the great value of root crops for stock feeding, and we have always found it hard to arouse interest in the subject. For the expense and trouble involved, no crop gives better returns, the yield per acre being enormous and one could scarcely exaggerate the food value of mangel-wurzels, sugar beets, carrots and ruta-bagas. We feel that no words are too strong to urge greater attention to their production.

White Sugar.—Available for table use when young, but when grown fit only for stock and sugar making. Being very rich in nutritive elements as well as a heavy yielder, this is a most valuable field beet for cattle feeding, and we recommend it strongly to all who have use for such crops. Oz., 5 cts.; 2 ozs., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts. Postpaid.

Vilmorin's Improved White Sugar.—Now that the cultivation of beets for sugar manufacture is receiving so much attention in the United States, we think it well to call the attention of those who are contemplating experiments in that direction to the necessity of using only the most suitable sort of sugar beet. Some kinds have nearly twice as much sugar as others, and it is this point which, other things being equal, should receive first consideration. In this famous stock the percentage of sugar, when the beets are grown on suitable soil, will average fifteen to eighteen per cent., and where it fails to produce a profitable crop no further experiments need be made. It is not so large as some other varieties, but can usually be relied upon to yield, with good cultivation, over ten tons to the acre. Under the best conditions, this amount would be largely exceeded. We shall be pleased to receive orders for any quantity. Oz., 5 cts.; 2 ozs., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts. Postpaid.

Yellow Globe Mangel.—A large and very productive variety. It keeps well, and is the best mangel for soils which are rather shallow. Oz., 5 cts.; 2 ozs., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts. Postpaid.

Yellow Ovoid Mangel.—This is entirely distinct from the Yellow Globe in shape, being intermediate between the long and round mangels. It is considered one of the best kinds for general use. The flesh is a pale yellow and remarkable for firmness. Oz., 5 cts.; 2 ozs., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts. Postpaid.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel.—An improved strain of the Long Red which grows very large and well out of the ground. It has long, straight roots of a medium red color, and does best on light soils. Oz., 5 cts.; 2 ozs., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—Six to eight pounds of seeds are allowed per acre, sugar beets being sometimes sown a little more thickly. Field beets are handled in much the same way as the garden varieties, except that the drills must be at least two feet apart and the plants are thinned to about twelve inches in the row. At first cultivation must be constant and thorough to keep down weeds, but beets grown for sugar making must not be stirred after the roots are well formed, as the strength which should go into sugar is liable to be diverted into new and useless fibre.

BROCOLI.

(*Brassica Oleracea Botrytis*).

Early Purple Cape.—In its general habit broccoli resembles cauliflower, to which, however, it is much inferior in flavor. This variety is hardy, a fairly sure header, and if any kind of broccoli is worth cultivation it is certainly the most desirable. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; 2 ozs., 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 88 cts.; lb., \$3.50. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—An ounce will produce about 2,000 plants. For the main crop sow in April in a well pulverized and rich bed. When the plants get sufficiently strong transplant into deep, rich soil, making the rows thirty inches apart and leaving the same distance between the plants. Give water plentifully at all stages of their growth, as the plant is peculiarly dependent upon moisture.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

(*Brassica Oleracea Bullata*.)

We desire to call the special attention of our readers to this vegetable, which, although very highly esteemed in almost all parts of the world, has never been cultivated to any extent in the South. It will be found one of the most delicious products of the family garden, while for market it ranks with the most profitable crops. We have seen it grown very successfully in Tidewater Virginia, and are surprised that our gardeners have so little interest in what might become one of the best of winter crops. The plant is remarkably hardy, and



the small, cabbage-like heads produced on the stalk are improved instead of injured by frost. When properly cooked, they melt in the mouth like the tenderest cauliflower.

Roseberry.—We have been importing this stock from France for many years, and it has given excellent results with our customers, being vigorous and productive. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 2 ozs., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

Long Island Improved.—Among the Long Island gardeners this fine selection has become the favorite owing to its hardness and the perfection of the sprouts; these are remarkably compact and symmetrical, making a most attractive package when ready for market. We believe it will be found better than the French for northern use. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; 2 ozs., 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.; lb., \$3.50. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—An ounce will produce about 2,500 plants, and is sufficient for 300 feet of drill. Sow in May and transplant in July in rows eighteen inches apart, allowing one foot between plants in the row. Cultivate as for late cabbage, being careful to water freely in dry seasons. In the fall the leaves at the top of the stalk should be removed whenever they crowd the little heads.



(*Brassica Oleracea Capitata*).

All Experienced Gardeners understand the necessity of using nothing but the finest cabbage seed obtainable, whatever the cost, and we have always found our own superb American stocks thoroughly appreciated in every section of the South.

There are Many Truckers, however, who, being new to the business, have never yet had this lesson impressed upon them by painful experience, and we would respectfully point out to them the folly of risking such an expensive crop for the sake of saving perhaps one dollar per pound in the cost of the seed. As a pound of seed will furnish enough plants to set out two acres, it is certainly not the part of wisdom to take any chances with an important crop in order to save so trivial an amount.

All of our Cabbage seeds, with the single exception of the Pilot, are grown in Long Island under our personal supervision, and we spare neither expense nor trouble in the effort to develop each sort to perfection.

EXTRA EARLY.

Tait's Extra Early Pilot.—With the exception of Tait's Extra Early, the head of which is comparatively soft, this remarkable cabbage is the earliest in cultivation, being ready for market quite three weeks in advance of the True Early Wakefield. The long conical shape of the head allows nearly fifty per cent. more plants to the acre than of other cabbage, fifteen thousand being the usual number set per acre. The flavor is so exceptionally delicate and mild that it is well adapted for family use, although brought out especially for truckers, and all who grow cabbage at all should have a portion of their crop in this kind. It has very little tendency to go to seed unless sown too early in the fall, and bears long shipments finely. Although admittedly less hard than many of the later varieties, it is a not uncommon thing for the Pilot to sell for profitable prices when the Wakefield and sim-



Tait's Pilot Cabbage.

ilar cabbage fail to bring even the cost of shipment. During the past season, for instance, some shipments of Tait's Pilot sold for \$3.00 per barrel, in spite of the cabbage market being more demoralized than was ever known before. No other variety realized the cost of production. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

American Hard-Head Pilot.—An accidental cross of Tait's Pilot and the True Wakefield has produced a new extra early cabbage which is so much liked by some of our local truckers that we have kept the stock and grow it regularly. It differs from our regular stock of the Pilot in being much harder, more like the Wakefield in shape, and several days



later in maturing; it is still earlier than any other hard-headed cabbage, and is certainly preferable to the Extra Early Wakefield, being both larger and earlier. We believe, however, that the original Pilot will always be found more profitable than either of these Cabbages. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

Extra Early Jersey Wakefield (Thoroughbred)—This cabbage must not be confounded with Tait's True Early Jersey Wakefield, to which it is much inferior in point of size. It is, however, nearly a week earlier, and for that reason is grown to some extent by Southern shippers. It is of the regular Wakefield type in shape and firmness of head. We do not believe it offers as many desirable points as the Pilot, the latter being both earlier, larger, and more productive to the acre. Attention is called to the fact that our seed is Long Island grown and sure to give better results than the French, commonly sold in the trade. We grow three distinct types of Wakefield and beg to caution our friends against ordering Extra Early Wakefield unless sure it is the variety really wanted. Many mistakes are made in this way. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cts.; lb., \$2.75. Postpaid.

Tait's Extra Early.—An entirely distinct variety, with a short stem and low-spreading habit. The head does not form hard, but as there is little tendency to run to seed, it is admirably adapted for sowing in August, to be cut during the winter and first of spring. Market gardeners in the vicinity of the cities of Washington and Norfolk have found its use in this way extremely profitable, and the same result will probably follow its introduction in any place. For family use it is all that can be desired, being tender, sweet, and incomparably delicate in flavor; no other cabbage even approximates it in quality, but we regret to say that some seedsmen make a practice of substituting other kinds for Tait's Early, the almost worthless Queen cabbage being frequently so used. Buyers should accept no package of Tait's Extra Early which does not bear our red seal with the trademark of a thistle, as they will otherwise encourage fraud and injure themselves. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.



Tait's Extra Early Cabbage.

EARLY.

Tait's May Queen.—In shape this beautiful cabbage belongs to the best type of Early Drumhead, but there is no cabbage with flat head which at all compares with it in earliness.



Tait's True Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.

as it is only four or five days behind the True Early Wakefield. Being much handsomer than any of the conical varieties and of precisely the most desirable size, it of course finds a better sale in every market. It may fairly be said to combine the best qualities of both the Succession and the Jersey Wakefield, while it is at the same time far more solid than either of them, not even the hardest winter cabbage equaling it in firmness. Perhaps its most valuable quality, however, is its unique freedom from rot in wet seasons, a recommendation hardly to be over-estimated, as whole crops of Wakefield, Succession, etc., are frequently almost lost from this cause. In one other respect also it is unequalled, this being uniformity in time of heading, nearly every plant beginning to mature at the same time. On certain farms it has sometimes headed rather small in dry weather, but is always beautifully formed and far heavier than any other cabbage of its size. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

Tait's True Early Jersey Wakefield.—This well-known cabbage, which has long been a favorite with market gardeners, and is still one of the principal varieties cultivated for early shipment, has a hard, conical head, which matures immediately after the Extra Earlys. In rainy seasons there is more or less trouble from the disposition of the head to burst as soon as it is thoroughly developed, but the True Wakefield has no other fault of any kind. Our strain of this cabbage is grown under our special supervision, by the most careful and experienced farmers in Long Island, and it is unquestionably the finest type of Early Jersey Wakefield ever produced. Other excellent stocks of French and less successful American growth are to be had for a lower price, but no market gardener can afford to be content with cabbage seeds which are no better than good. Our readers must be careful in ordering Wakefield cabbage, to specify accurately which of the three strains they wish, since we are constantly perplexed by orders which leave us in doubt on this point. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cts.; lb., \$2.75. Postpaid.

Tait's Large Early or Charleston Wakefield.—This fine selection from the True Wakefield has been steadily growing in favor, especially in South Carolina, its popularity in the cabbage-growing district about Charleston being such that it is often called the Charleston Wakefield. It is a little later than the True Wakefield, perhaps as much as three or four days in an average season—but, on the other hand, is considerably larger and matures the crop more rapidly after heading begins; for this reason it is a common experience for truckers to clean up their fields of the Large Wakefield before the last of the earlier strain are ready for market. Possessing all the distinctively valuable qualities of Tait's True Wakefield, it is free from the great defect of that famous cabbage, since it has no disposition to burst so soon as the head is formed, in rainy seasons this point being of immense importance. We consider it the very best early cabbage—unless the May Queen be excepted—but truckers must remember that as a rule it is somewhat later than the True Wakefield, and sometimes the difference of a day means the difference between profit and loss, so great are the variations in produce markets. Our seed is grown in Long Island under our personal supervision, and we confidently claim that it is the purest strain in existence. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cts.; lb., \$2.75. Postpaid.



Thoroughbred Succession Cabbage.

Charleston Wakefield.—The Large Jersey Wakefield is known by this name in some sections owing to the fact that it has been grown more largely than any other cabbage at Charleston, S. C. It is described and priced in the preceding paragraph.

SECOND EARLY.

Succession (Thoroughbred).—This is a really beautiful cabbage, very solid and uniform, but as it has a tendency to suffer extremely from all unfavorable weather, we prefer several others of this class. Now that our May Queen has entered the field, there would seem to be no longer any place for the Succession and we find the demand decreasing steadily. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

Surehead (Thoroughbred).—Although not used by many Southern market gardeners, the Surehead is a desirable cabbage for both medium and late crops. It is noticeable for uniformity of size, firmness of head, and fine texture, being excelled in these qualities only by the May Queen and Succession. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

Improved All Seasons.—But for the fact that advertising has created a demand for the All-Seasons Cabbage, and that many people know it only by that name, we should not list it at all. It is properly called Improved Vandergaw, and a description will be found under that head. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.



Tait's Large Jersey or Charleston Wakefield Cabbage.

All Head (Thoroughbred).—One of the many Long Island selections of Early Flat Dutch and characterized by a compact, uniform head. It is an excellent variety for both family and market gardens, and deserves its popularity. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

Solid South.—Under this name the "All Head" has been advertised to such an extent that we list it separately so that those who are ignorant of the real name may know we can supply it. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

Fottlers's Improved Brunswick.—A handsome cabbage with short stem and fine, solid heads, which stand long before bursting. It is good both as a second-early and for a late crop, but as a market crop is not so desirable as our splendid May Queen or even the Succession, All-Head, or Vandergaw. Heavy manuring is necessary to grow this variety to perfection, but it attains an extraordinary size under the best cultivation. Per pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; per oz., 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; per lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

LATE.

Tait's Indian Summer.—We believe this to be the hardiest of all cabbages, not only resisting marvellously the extremes of heat and cold, or drought and moisture, but showing itself apparently immune to the various fungous diseases so destructive to cabbage in late years; it would be hard to over-estimate the value of this last characteristic, since each season most kinds of cabbage have suffered greatly from "rot" and similar troubles. The stem is short, with a hard skin, and the dark, bluish leaves are noticeable for their thickness and firm texture. The head which, although large, is not too large to pack well, is nearly flat, solid and of excellent quality. While the "Indian Summer" may be successfully used as a second-early or for winter, it is especially recommended for the season after which it has been named, and for this purpose it is believed to be beyond competition. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

Grand Duke.—This is the showiest of winter cabbages, being peculiarly noticeable for the regularity of its enormous heads and its compact habit of growth. The head is thick, very flat and broad, solid, fine grained, tender, and with remarkably few outer leaves. It is, however, less sure than the Louisville Drumhead and, on the whole, decidedly less desirable for market gardening. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

Tait's Victor Flat Dutch.—Our old standard Flat Dutch, the good qualities of which are too well known throughout the Southern States to need any comment. It has long been regarded as the most reliable cabbage for the fall, but the Louisville Drumhead is now preferred by many market gardeners, and we anticipate it will eventually be driven from cultivation by our new "Indian Summer" cabbage. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

Thoroughbred Louisville Drumhead.—There is no cabbage of the Drumhead type which can be compared with this beautiful representative, its shape, color, firmness, and excellent table qualities giving it easily the very first place. Originally a fine stock, it has constantly improved under careful breeding, and we find each year a stronger tendency on the part

of our customers to drop all other late cabbages for the Louisville. While not as large as some of the coarse, inferior kinds, it is of fine size, very solid and uniform to a degree which is not excelled by any cabbage in cultivation. Heat and moderate drought have little effect upon it on account of the peculiarly short stem and low habit of growth, so that we particularly recommend it for sections where late cabbage are apt to be exposed to such conditions. It is unquestionably the best late cabbage ever introduced. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

True Danish Ballhead.—This peculiarly round and solid cabbage has long been one of the leading exports of Denmark, enormous quantities being annually taken by Great Britain and the Continent; in late years it has become familiar in this country also, and we find it growing more and more popular, especially in the mountainous sections. It is a distinct type, rather under the medium size, and remarkable not only for the symmetry and firmness of its head, but also for its keeping and shipping qualities. The head is very white and of good quality. As the stem is rather long, we doubt if it will ever be popular along the Southern coast, where short-stemmed cabbages stand the sun better. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

Hollander.—Identical with the Danish Baldhead, described in preceding paragraph.

Premium Flat Dutch.—This is an old fall and winter variety, growing low, with large heads, bluish green in color, broad and flat on top, and sometimes tinted with red and brown. The stalk is not nearly so short as that of the Victor Flat Dutch, and it does not therefore endure extremes of weather as perfectly, being also inferior in uniformity. A favorite use of it in this section is for "greens," the seeds being sowed thickly in drills and the leaves cut during the winter when the head is forming. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Green Glazed.—This name is derived from a peculiar glossy green, which distinguishes it from other cabbages. The quality is fair, and the glazed leaves either repulse or are able to resist the attack of insects. It does not, however, make a good head, and should not be used for a main crop, though many growers find it very profitable as "greens." Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy.—Truckers will find in this Savoy the finest strain of that type. The heads are globular, very uniform and firm, with every leaf densely savoyed. Like all Savoyes, it is of delicate flavor, almost like cauliflower, and is excellent for winter use. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

Mammoth Red Rock.—The old stock of Red Dutch Cabbage is familiar to every one as the variety grown for pickling, but there are many gardeners who do not know how greatly it has been improved; in the Mammoth Red we offer a fine, solid cabbage, very richly colored, of the best quality, and good for both early and late use. For several seasons there has been an active demand for red cabbages in New York, and excellent prices have been obtained by Southern shippers. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

CULTURE—An ounce will produce about 2,500 plants; a half pound will give enough plants for an acre. For early cabbage sow about the twenty-fifth of September, and when the plants are large enough transplant in rows two and a half feet apart. When a supply of plants has not been secured in the fall, sow in a cold frame in December, or early

in January, or in a gentle hot-bed the last of February, giving plenty of air at proper times in order to harden the plants. For a middle crop, sowings may be made in March and until middle of April; and for winter cabbage sow Flat Dutch, Drumhead, and Savoy from 15th of May to last of June; transplant in July and August, giving plenty of room, say three feet apart each way. It is useless to attempt the growth of cabbage without deep and thorough plowing or spading and an abundance of rich, well-decomposed manure or suitable substitutes in the form of commercial fertilizers. Frequent hoeing and stirring of the soil are essential, especially when seasonable rains are lacking. Each time the ground is worked



Tait's Grand Duke Cabbage.



Tait's Thoroughbred Louisville Drumhead Cabbage.

it should be drawn up a little more around the stem until the head begins to form, when one final, thorough cultivation should be given. The disposition which some varieties have to burst soon after maturity can often be checked by bending the cabbage to one side so as to loosen the roots. This can easily be done by hand in the family garden. Many successful gardeners grow cabbage without transplanting, sowing the seed thinly in drills or in hills and afterwards thinning to the proper distance in the row, or to one plant in the hill.

CARROT.

(*Daucus Carota*).

St. Valery.—Gardeners who like the Danvers carrot are sure to be pleased with this, as it has the same fine quality and is of more attractive shape. It is about two-thirds the length of the Long Orange and is much more symmetrical, tapering sharply to a point. We have no finer carrot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Oxheart or Guerande.—The Guerande strain of the stump-rooted carrot is intermediate between the Half-Long Danvers and the French Horn, and is entirely distinct in its characteristics. It is a thick oval in shape, having a diameter of from three or four inches at the neck, and is rich orange in color. On hard, stiff soil carrots of the stump-rooted class do much better than larger growing varieties, and are more easily dug when mature. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Chantenay.—A fine stump-rooted variety which is universally esteemed, especially for family use; like the Oxheart, it grows about six inches long and is of the best quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Early Scarlet Horn.—The earliest good variety and the best for forcing. It is nearly two weeks earlier than the Long Orange, but never grows to much size and is recommended only for forcing under glass or cotton. The root is thick, dented on the surface, and very sweet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Half-Long Carentan.—The skin of this carrot is remarkably smooth and the shape perfect. It has red flesh, very free from heart or pitch, and our North Carolina customers have found it most desirable for market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.



Danvers Carrot.

Half-Long Danvers.—It is claimed for this orange carrot that it will produce a greater weight per acre than any other sort, and it is therefore especially useful as a winter feed for milch cows. The flesh is closely grained, with little core, and the shape smoothly cylindrical. Owing to the shape of the root the crop is of course much more easily gathered than the long sorts, a point worth considering when a large acreage is concerned. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Rubicon.—A selection from the Chantenay which seems much the same in every way, and should perhaps not have a distinct name at all. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Long Orange.—The standard carrot for main crop, and available for table use as well as stock feeding. It grows to a large size, and when well cultivated will usually average ten or twelve inches in length, with proportionate

diameter. It has no neck, a small top, and is quite free from side-rootlets at all stages of its growth, but is of course much harder to gather than are the half-long varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cents. Postpaid.

Large White Belgian.—A very productive variety, which is grown exclusively for stock. Its large roots grow one-third out of the ground, the part covered being pure white. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Orange Belgian.—Like the white, used for cattle-feeding, although mild and good for table when young. Both this and the White Belgian are earnestly recommended to dairymen and other stock-raisers, who will invariably find good results from their use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—An ounce is sufficient for 125 feet of drill; three or four pounds are allowed to the acre. Carrots ought to be sown in light fertile soil, which has been heavily manured for the previous crop, as fresh manure tends to encourage side roots and irregularity of shape.

Soak the seed for about twelve hours and sow in drills fifteen inches apart, taking care to have the ground deeply worked. If very early carrots are wanted, the Scarlet Horn may be sown as early as the ground can be worked, and the main crop is usually put in from the middle of March to the middle of April. Carrot seed are very slow in germinating, and should be rolled in firmly to prevent evaporation of moisture while the seeds are sprouting. The same culture given to beets will suit carrots, especial care being taken to keep weeds from getting a start.

CHERVIL.

(*Scandix Cerefolium*).

Curled.—The leaves of the Curled Chervil are adapted to most of the uses made of parsley, such as flavoring soups and stews or garnishing dishes. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—An ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill. Sow early in the spring in shallow drills, and cultivate in general as advised for parsley. It may be transplanted if desired.

CHICORY.

(*Chicorium*).

Large Rooted.—The roots of this variety when dried, roasted, and ground are utilized as a substitute for coffee, and are often mixed with it to produce a certain peculiar flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 2 ozs., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—Chicory is very easily grown in any light, rich loam. Sow in May or June in drills eighteen inches apart, and when the plants are large enough thin to six inches in the row; hoe frequently. The roots, after being dug in the fall, are sliced and dried.

CAULIFLOWER.

(*Brassica Oleracea Botrytis*).

Snowball.—Of the same grade as our Thoroughbred Erfurt, and equally celebrated for purity. We recommend both selections unreservedly, but find that in different sections preference is often shown for one or the other, owing to the effects of various soils and climates. The Snowball is characterized by symmetry of head, beautiful color and shortness of stem, while it is perhaps a little earlier than any other kind. Pkt., 50 cts.; oz., \$3.00; 2 ozs., \$5.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$9.00; lb., \$35.00. Postpaid.

Alabaster.—Early, well-formed, and very uniform in heading; it is an excellent variety for family use or for market. Pkt., 50 cts.; oz., \$3.00; 2 ozs., \$5.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$9.00; lb., \$35.00. Postpaid.

Tait's Thoroughbred Erfurt.—Our strain of this cauliflower, although offered at a moderate price, is the finest it is possible to produce, and by no means to be classed with the common stocks of Erfurt. The superiority which we claim for it is particularly shown in its extra earliness and certainty of heading, but it possesses also every quality desirable for either market or family use. For an extra early variety, the heads are quite large, although on account of a very compact habit of growth the plants may be set very closely together, fifteen thousand being a fair number to the acre. This characteristic renders it especially valuable for forcing under sash, and persons who grow it in this way can get nothing better. The stalk is so short that it is very slightly exposed, and the upright growth of the outside leaves affords a great protection to the heart. As is well known, the Southern climate rarely produces cauliflower so showy as that grown in colder sections, but in ordinarily favorable seasons there should be no difficulty in raising them from our seed to an average of from six to eight inches in width, with a good, solid depth. With proper cultivation and reasonably moist weather very few plants will fail to produce well-shaped heads of snowy whiteness, and we invite a trial of it by all Southern truckers and amateur gardeners who have come to the conclusion that they cannot make a success of growing cauliflower. Pkt., 50 cts.; oz., \$3.00; 2 ozs., \$5.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$9.00; lb., \$35.00. Postpaid.

Large Algiers.—Market gardeners in the South have had especial success with this excellent late cauliflower, its vigorous habit of growth naturally helping it through unfavorable weather. The leaves, which have a bluish tint, are very large and shelter admirably the handsome, solid head. Pkt., 10 cts.; 1 oz., 75 cts.; 4 ozs., \$2.00; lb., \$8.00.



Chicory.



Tait's Thoroughbred Erfurt Cauliflower.

Veitch's Autumn Giant.—This fine English introduction is a remarkably healthy and vigorous variety, enduring heat and drought better than any other late cauliflower except the Algiers. The heads are well proportioned, beautifully white, firm, and in great demand for canning and pickling as well as for cooking. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 60 cts.; 2 ozs., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—An ounce will produce about 1,500 plants. For this delicious vegetable rich, well-tilled soil should be selected. Sow the last of September or the beginning of October in a carefully-prepared bed, rolling or treading the surface if the weather is dry. When about two inches high transplant into cold frames and protect during the winter, transplanting early in spring. Or the seed may be sown in a gentle hot-bed in November, transplanted into another frame, and set in the field early in April; the frames must be kept free from slugs, and if they appear the soil and plants should receive a light sprinkling of lime. For a late crop sow from the fifteenth of April to the first of July, transplanting in the same way as winter cabbage, and giving, if possible, rich, moist bottom land. The beds must be well weeded, and too much attention cannot be given to watering in dry seasons. The leaves will droop and the plant suffer seriously if this is neglected. The heads may be blanched by bending the leaves and tying them closely with a piece of matting. They should always be cut before the "curd" begins to split and open into branches, as the quality is then destroyed.

COLLARDS.

(*Brassica Oleracea Vars.*)

North Carolina Short Stem.—This well-known variety of the cabbage family is of great value in the sandy belt along the South Atlantic Coast. It will live, flourish, and yield a bountiful return with even the most careless cultivation, and in places where it would be almost impossible to raise cabbage heads. Though quite coarse in flavor until touched by frost, it then becomes peculiarly sweet and tender, and there are few gardens in the Carolinas and Georgia which do not allow generous space for the Collard. In this section, local markets absorb immense quantities of Collards, and the crop is usually quite profitable. We are glad to be able to offer the genuine North Carolina Short Stem, which is a great improvement upon the old type of green collard. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

White Cabbage.—This popular Collard forms a good head, and is therefore more attractive in appearance as well as of finer quality than the old Southern Collard in general use. We recommend it strongly to all who are fond of "greens," but advise its use in connection with the N. C. Short Stem, the latter being better to carry through the winter. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 2 ozs., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.



Collards.

CULTURE.—An ounce will produce about 2,500 plants. Sow in spring and summer as directed for cabbage, either in beds or transplanted when large enough or in rows where the plants are to stand. Three feet each way ought to be given the plants, as they make much foliage, especially the Southern Collard.

CELERIAC.

Turnip Rooted.—This is a species of celery which is grown for its roots; these, when properly prepared, are really delicious, and it is especially useful for flavoring soups, stews, etc. This vegetable has been quite neglected by Southern gardeners, but we can assure our readers it needs only an introduction to win universal favor. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 2 ozs., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

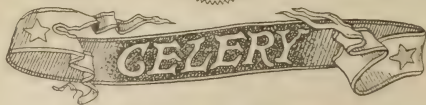
CULTURE.—An ounce will produce about 3,500 plants. Cultivation is the same as for celery, except that no trenching or hilling is required. The size and quality of the roots depend upon the cultivation, and the ground should be frequently worked until they are well grown.

CARDOON.

(*Cynara Cardunculus.*)

Large Solid.—The most desirable variety, as the leaves are almost free from spines; the stems, after being blanched like celery, are useful for stews, soups, and salads. It grows about four feet high. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; 2 ozs., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—An ounce will produce about 3,000 plants. Sow early in spring in drills one inch deep and when plants are well up thin out to one foot apart.

*(Apium Graveolens).*

Golden Self-Blanching.—Like the well-known White Plume celery, this variety does not require as much labor as is necessary for the blanching of ordinary kinds. It is very beautiful when matured, the heart being large, solid, and of a rich golden color. In quality it is the equal of any, and especial attention is called to the fact that it keeps much better than the White Plume. We have an exceedingly fine strain, and solicit a trial of it from all who make a specialty of celery growing, as we believe they will find it superior to any other. Cheap seed of this variety will be found untrue to type in every case. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; 2 ozs., 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Fin De Siecle.—A highly improved strain of the large Schumacher celery; it is remarkably crisp and solid, and can be kept very late. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Perle Le Grand.—This is considered excellent for early use, as it gets flavor and color very quickly. The heart is golden yellow, and the weight of the stalks makes it desirable for market. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Crawford's Half Dwarf.—Of the older varieties we regard this as the most satisfactory for Southern cultivation. It grows to a fair length, is a good keeper and of rich, nutty flavor, but the Giant Pascal is rapidly taking its place in both private and market gardens. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 2 ozs., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

Incomparable Dwarf Red.—The texture of the stalk is rather coarse, but a brilliant rose color renders it very attractive when mixed with the white. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Giant Pascal.—A green-leaved selection from the Golden Self-Blanching, which is especially adapted to Southern cultivation. The stalks are very large and thick, and yet rarely have any of the bitterness so often found in extra large kinds. It blanches easily and quickly to a golden yellow, and is exceedingly attractive in appearance. Being a good keeper also, it is very valuable to market gardeners. We do not hesitate to offer the Pascal and Golden Self-Blanching as the two finest varieties for Southern use. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

White Plume.—Those who use celery before freezing weather will find the White Plume very satisfactory. By gathering the stalks together and tying them with a piece of matting, it may be blanched without the usual hilling process, the inner stalks and leaves being naturally white. Its appearance is handsome and the flavor excellent, very few of the stalks being hollow, but it must not be relied upon for winter use. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

New Pink Plume.—This novelty resembles the White Plume in every respect except in color and its superior keeping qualities. It is very attractive, and we think it will become popular in family gardens on account of its decorative value. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

Soup or Flavoring Celery (Old Seed).—As most housekeepers know, celery seeds are extremely useful for flavoring soups, pickles, salads, etc. Old seeds are as good for these purposes as new ones, and may be had very cheaply. Pkt., 5 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; by mail or express 50 cts.

CULTURE.—One ounce will produce 4,000 plants. The cultivation of celery in a hot climate is attended with many difficulties, but although Southern celery is rarely so large as that grown in colder sections, it is not surpassed by any in firmness of grain and delicacy of flavor. Sow the seed as early as possible in spring in a moist place, and cover them very lightly, rolling or pressing the surface firmly after sowing to facilitate germination. This is most necessary. When the plants are four or five inches high, transplant



Giant Pascal Celery.



Celeriac.

into trenches fifteen inches wide and four feet apart. For the long-stalked varieties, dig the trenches a foot deep and put four or five inches of thoroughly rotten manure on the bottom, covering that again with three inches of good soil. Set the plants in two parallel rows six inches apart, leaving them eight inches apart in the row, and taking care to bring the soil closely around the roots. For the Dwarf and Half-Dwarf kinds trench only half the depth mentioned. Much growth need not be expected until the heat of summer is over, but as the plants grow, draw the earth up gradually to keep the leaf-stalks together, and so prevent the dirt from getting into the heart. Finish hilling up in the fall, to blanch for use, but always avoid working the ground when it or the plants are wet.

CHIVES.

(Allium Schoenoprasum).

In the old-time complete gardens, a little space was always left for chives, and there are still many people who are aware that nothing else imparts so delicate an onion flavor. Chives are perennial plants, perfectly hardy and especially valuable in the market because they are ready for use very early in the spring. Only the leaves are used, these being cut as freely as desired, since fresh ones appear quickly after every cutting. Every three or four years the bed may be taken up and the roots divided before resetting. Roots, 15 cts. per bunch; 25 cts. per bunch by mail or express.



(Zea Mays).

15 cts. per qt. must be added to the price of all corn when ordered to be sent by mail or prepaid express.

Especial attention is called to the fact that our quotations are for quarts in dry measure; these contain much more than the liquid measures commonly sold in the trade.

Quotations in large quantities will be furnished upon application.

EXTRA EARLY.

Adams' Extra Early.—A well-known stock, which is largely grown by Southern shippers because it is the earliest corn in cultivation. The ears, which are very small and of indifferent quality, can usually be cut about six weeks after the date of planting unless the weather is very cool. A crop of this corn cannot be made upon land which is not strong, and it is customary with the Virginia and Carolina growers to plant it in their richest soil and use guano liberally in addition. As it cannot compete with larger corns, it must be forced for the first market. Pt., 10 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; 2 qts., 30 cts.; 4 qts., 40 cts.; pk., 65 cts.; bush., \$2.50.

Premo Sugar.—Being practically as hardy as the E. E. Adams and with much larger ears, this showy extra early should prove valuable to our Southern customers who grow corn for shipment. The quality is first class, and stalks often produce two perfectly developed ears. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.; 4 qts., 60 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bush., \$4.00.

Metropolitan Sugar.—There can be no question that this surpasses every other extra early sugar corn, being only a few days later than the insignificant little Cory, while as large and handsome as most of the second earlies. Under proper cultivation, the ears are upwards of eight inches in length and have not less than ten rows, the grains being unusually deep. The cob is white, and the ear tapers so little that the well-rounded points is nearly as thick as the bottom. The flavor is as good as any except perhaps the Country Gentlemen, it remains a long time in the milky state, and is said to be entirely free from "smut." Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.; 4 qts., 60 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bush., \$4.00.



Kendal's Giant Sugar.—Next to the Metropolitan, we prefer this to any of its class, as its quality is excellent and the ears are seldom shorter than seven inches; our sales of this corn have increased steadily since its introduction, showing that it must have merit. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.; 4 qts., 60 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bush., \$4.00.

Golden Bantam Sugar.—We think this new yellow sugar corn will become a general favorite when it has been more widely introduced, for it has much to recommend it, especially for home use. The ear is not large, but in quality it is the equal of any, and we would call particular attention to its sweetness even when past the milky stage: up to the time the grains become actually hard, it retains its delicious flavor—a peculiarity which makes it very desirable for Southern sections where the hot sun soon ripens corn. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.

Extra Early Cory Sugar.—For many years this old variety was almost the only sugar corn used for first crop, but it is going out of cultivation on account of the introduction of superior sorts practically as early; the ears are generally five or six inches long, and not very well filled. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.; 4 qts., 60 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bush., \$4.00.

EARLY.

Tait's Norfolk Market.—To those who grow early corn for market we offer a variety which surpasses in general desirability every other kind in cultivation. In three years it practically drove Adam's Early out of cultivation, and may be said to have revolutionized the growing of early corn, since one is now perfectly safe in handling that crop, whereas it was formerly one of the most speculative. If unsalable in the green state, the old kinds were worthless, but the Norfolk Market is valuable when matured. Unlike the varieties which have heretofore been considered standard, it is a really handsome corn, and valuable aside from its availability for "roasting ears," the ears attaining an average length of over eight inches, with about sixteen rows to the ear. As will be seen from our photograph, the rows are beautifully regular, and the cob is covered to the very tip. When in a green state the grains are very plump and milky, with better taste than is possessed by either the Extra Early Adams or Adams Early, and by many people it is even preferred to the sugar varieties. Letters received from points all over the country show that it is popular in all markets, for consumers soon discover that its quality accords fully with its prepossessing appearance. We believe this corn supplies one of the proverbial "long-felt wants," there having been no shipping corn up to this time which really filled the gap between the little extra early varieties and the latter sorts. Our stock is grown from picked ears exclusively, and we offer nothing with stronger recommendation than we are able to conscientiously give the Norfolk Market Corn. Tait's Norfolk Market corn is sold in sealed bags, and none should be accepted without the Thistle seal. The necessity of this warning will be evident when we say that Blount's Prolific and various other inferior kinds are being sold as Norfolk Market by some of our unscrupulous competitors. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.; 4 qts., 50 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bush., \$3.00.

Tait's Early.—We have pleasure in offering this season a new early white corn which will be of much value to all farmers, not only for "Roasting-ears," but as an early field corn. A shade later than Tait's Norfolk Market, it is longer, larger and more productive than any other corn of equal earliness, a large proportion of the stalks bearing two ears. It is a vigorous, rapid grower, averaging eight feet in good soil, and so far has shown no sign whatever of any kind of blight, being evidently of a very robust constitution. The ears usually have about fourteen rows, sometimes running as high as eighteen, and the grain will be found much thicker and heavier than that of most early varieties. For use as a market green corn, it will undoubtedly prove profitable on account of its showy attractiveness, but we cannot claim for it the unique beauty of our Norfolk Market, whose dainty, pearly grain gives it a position all its own. It often happens that some disaster to the regular corn crop necessitates replanting with some very early kind, and for such purposes we are sure his new White Dent is far superior to any ever in cultivation, as its fine ears will mature perfectly in less than ninety days. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.; 4 qts., 50 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bush., \$3.00.

Cosmopolitan Sugar.—Everyone has been much pleased with this new variety, which has been found excellent for sowing at intervals through the season as well as for early "roasting-ears." It has a really good ear, eight or nine inches long, and in table quality ranks with the choicest. The grain is of course not so deep as that of later varieties, but the cob is usually completely covered to the very tip, and the rows lie very close together. We recommend it for family use rather than for market. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.; 4 qts., 60 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bush., \$4.00.

Adams' Early.—Once the favorite market variety in Virginia and the Carolinas. It is eight or ten days later than the Extra Early, but much larger, and it was the leading early corn up to the introduction of Tait's Norfolk Market. It is no longer a paying crop, and we caution our customers against the mistake of attempting to sell it in competition with a corn larger, handsomer, better, and more productive. Pt., 10 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; 2 qts., 30 cts.; 4 qts., 40 cts.; pk., 65 cts.; bush., \$2.50.

TAIT'S
EARLY NORFOLK MARKET
CORN



PHOTO BY GEO. TAIT & SONS.

Now the Standard Market Corn Throughout the South.



Early White Flint.—We have a selection of the White Flint which is superior to the common stock, being only eight or ten days later than Adams' Early, and producing showy ears a foot or more long. In really rich soil it has an advantage of three ears to the stalk, and will occasionally have twice that number, but we do not recommend it for market now that our Norfolk Market and Tait's Early are available. It makes hominy of the finest quality. Pt., 10 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; 2 qts., 30 cts.; 4 qts., 40 cts.; pk., 65 cts.; bush., \$2.50.

MEDIUM.

(All Sugar Corns).

White Evergreen.—The universal reputation of Stowell's Evergreen Sugar Corn will ensure a welcome for this greatly-improved strain, the cob and grain of which are both pure white; all the sweetness and tenderness characteristic of the old stock have been retained, and the ears are remarkable not only for their size but for uniformity as well, few under-sized ears being produced. Fine as it will of course be for home gardens and general market purposes, it would seem to be the very ideal for canning, and we anticipate its early adoption as one of the standard varieties. Our seed is grown from the originator's own stock. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.; 4 qts., 60 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bush., \$4.00.

Triumph.—A sugar variety which has long, white ears of sweet and delicate flavor; being midway between the second-early and the late corns, and remarkably productive, it is one of the best kinds to raise for general crop. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.; 4 qts., 60 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bush., \$4.00.

Eight Rowed.—An excellent sugar corn for main crop, early and productive, but less used than the newer varieties. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.; 4 qts., 60 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bush., \$4.00.

New None-Such.—In appearance this western variety, is unlike any other sugar corn, both stalks and foliage being tinted with a peculiar shade of pink. It is of extra strong growth, a heavy yielder, and perfectly true to its type. The ear is above the medium size, has twelve to fourteen rows to the cob, and is of fine quality. Market and family gardeners will find it very desirable. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.; 4 qts., 60 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bush., \$4.00.

Squantum, or Potter's Excelsior.—This standard old variety still ranks high among intermediate sugar corns, and in some respects is really unsurpassed in its class. The ear is long, the cob filled to its utmost capacity—unlike most of the larger kinds of sugar corn—and the quality is excellent. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.; 4 qts., 60 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bush., \$4.00.

Stowell's Evergreen.—For the main crop this is perhaps the most valuable variety of sugar corn, as it remains green for a long time, and is usually freer from worms in the ear than most sorts are in the South. The grain is deep and exceptionally well flavored. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.; 4 qts., 60 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bush., \$4.00.

Hickox Improved.—A valuable sugar corn for both market and garden, with handsome ears, richly flavored, and almost white. It is of medium earliness and excellent for canning purposes. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.; 4 qts., 60 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bush., \$4.00.

LATE.

(All Sugar Corns).

Country Gentleman.—All who have grown the Country Gentleman Corn in this section agree in pronouncing it one of the very best for the South, where so few sugar varieties succeed. It is of particularly fine flavor, very milky and tender, and has an unusually small cob. The ears average eight inches or more in length, and a stalk will sometimes produce as many as four full-sized ears. It is really an improved Shoe Peg. We note that any gardener who once tries the Country Gentleman is sure to come to us for it again the following season. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.; 4 qts., 60 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bush., \$4.00.

Ne Plus Ultra (Shoe Peg).—Wherever this corn is known it is a favorite on account of its productiveness and sweetness. The kernels are oddly shaped—suggesting the name of shoe peg—and are placed irregularly upon the cob. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.; 4 qts., 60 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bush., \$4.00.

Egyptian.—This late variety is very desirable in every respect, being large, remarkably uniform, and deliciously flavored. On account of its size and productiveness it is popular with those who grow for the canners. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.; 4 qts., 60 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bush., \$4.00.

Late Mammoth.—The largest sugar corn which we have, and strongly recommended on account of size, quality, and productiveness. It is very late, but will outsell any other kind as soon as it makes its appearance in the market. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.; 4 qts., 60 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bush., \$4.00.



Black Mexican.—The ears of this corn are black when the grains are matured, and they should, therefore, be cut when young to avoid a dark, unattractive appearance when served on the table. It is very sweet, and has won great favor in this part of the country, being preferred by many gardeners to any other sort, although it is certainly less desirable on the whole than the Country Gentleman. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.; 4 qts., 60 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bush., \$4.00.

Pop Corn.—See below.

Especial attention is called to the fact that our quotations are for quarts in dry measure; these contain much more than the liquid measures commonly sold in the trade.

NOTE.—One quart of corn will plant about 200 hills; six quarts of field corn are required to the acre, and from eight to ten quarts of sweet corn. As the sugar corns are very sensitive to cold, damp weather, they should not be planted until the ground has become thoroughly warm. Make the hills three feet apart each way, and put five or six kernels in a hill, thinning afterwards to two or three plants. If many side-shoots appear, break them off and keep the soil well hoed up around the stems. The small, extra early varieties may be planted as closely as two feet apart if the ground has been heavily fertilized. In shipping roasting ears, care must be exercised to avoid using too large a package, as it heats very easily. Ventilated baskets or crates holding a bushel make the best package.

POP-CORN.

(*Zea Everta*).

Quotations per 100 pounds, per 1,000 pounds, and per 10,000 pounds will be gladly furnished at any time. All quotations subject to change. We never handle pop-corn on the ear.

10 cts. lb., must be added to this price of all pop-corn ordered to be sent by mail or prepaid express.

Rice.—This variety is regarded as the best pop-corn for commercial use, as it yields more than any other, and is all that could be desired for popping. The fodder makes good green food, and it is sometimes planted exclusively for that purpose. We can supply this kind in the largest quantities, and will have pleasure in quoting prices on carload lots. Lb., 10 cts.; 10 lbs., 80 cts.; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$5.50 F. O. B. Norfolk.

Red Beauty.—There is little, if any, difference between this and the ordinary White Rice except as to color, and even this distinction disappears after popping. The ears are very beautiful, the ruby-colored grains being very clear and brilliant. Lb., 10 cts.; 10 lbs., 80 cts.; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$5.50 F. O. B. Norfolk.

Queen's Golden.—Bright yellow in its natural state, this pops to snowy white and is of the best quality. The ears are very large for pop-corn and are really quite decorative. Lb., 15 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$7.00 F. O. B. Norfolk.

Silver Lace.—This is excellent for popping, having smooth, pure-white grains, and is also valuable for fodder as each kernel usually makes several stalks with abundant foliage. Lb., 10 cts.; 10 lbs., 80 cts.; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$5.50.

White Pearl.—The beautiful round grain, from which the name of Pearl is derived, makes this a much more easily shelled variety, and for small growers it will be found excellent. Lb., 10 cts.; 10 lbs., 80 cts.; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$6.00 F. O. B. Norfolk.



Corn Salad.

FIELD CORN.

We grow many kinds of Field Corn, all being very carefully bred. They are listed and described under the head of Field Seeds, and we particularly invite attention to that section of the catalogue.



Triumph.

Eight-Rowel.

Cory.

Egyptian.

Hickok Improved.
Some Choice Sugar-Corns.

No Plus Ultra.

None-Such.

Kendall's Giant.



CORN SALAD OR FETTICUS.

(Valerianella Olitoria).

Large Seeded.—A quick-growing salad, which should be in every garden. In the South it is perfectly hardy, growing vigorously during any except freezing weather, and we cannot understand why it has not become more popular. Properly served with a well-made dressing, it is far superior in flavor to the salads in general use. Of the several varieties this has the largest and thickest leaves, and is generally preferred. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—An ounce will sow 20 square feet; five pounds will sow an acre. If wanted for winter and early spring salad, the seed should be sown in shallow drills about the last of September or the first of October, giving in general the same treatment as spinach. If sown early in the spring it will be ready to cut in about two months, but it is much better flavored in cold weather. Manure the ground well before sowing, and keep down the weeds and grass.

CRESS.

(Lepidium Sativum).

Curled or Pepper Grass.—This is the best variety, and is very much liked as a small salad on account of a certain peculiar piquancy of flavor. It may also be used for garnishing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts. Postpaid.

Water-Cress.—This deliciously piquant salad is universally esteemed, and would be more generally grown but for the common idea that it will succeed only in a stream of water. It does best in such a situation, but may be grown in any really moist soil, and does very well, indeed, when sown in a damp hot-bed if not allowed to get too warm. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; 2 ozs., 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—An ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. As cress soon runs to seed and then becomes useless, it is well to sow at intervals of two or three weeks in drills eight inches apart. To secure the best germination of the seed, cover very lightly with fine earth and press firmly with the back of the hand or spade.



(Cucumis Sativus).

Tait's Model Forcing.—In symmetry, productiveness, and uniformity of size, this now famous strain of forcing cucumber is easily superior to every other in cultivation, and we believe it is also the least affected by extremes of heat and cold. For several years it has been used by many of the principal cucumber growers of the Southern States, and we are often told of instances where its perfection has enabled it to outsell all other cucumbers as much as a dollar per package. In Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia, it stands first in favor, only two other stocks rivalling it at all, neither of these its equal. The vine is of extraordinary hardness, resisting disease and unfavorable weather, and we wish to call especial attention to its recuperative power, vines apparently dead from drought and burning suns reviving after conditions improve and then setting a fine crop of salable fruit; this is one of the most valuable characteristics any cucumber could have, but to that good quality the Model adds another equally important: it is apparently absolutely free from sunburn, being, as we believe, the only one of which this may be said. The fruit is longer than most forcing cucumbers, averaging nine inches, and its beautiful proportions—well shown in our photograph—originally suggested its name of "The Model Cucumber." Experienced growers will know how to appreciate its habit of setting the first cucumbers so closely around the hill that they are often really piled together. Under proper cultivation, the yield is far beyond that of any other variety, in proof of which we may mention that more than a half-barrel basket of selected fruit has often been picked from a single vine. The color is a luxuriant dark green, so permanent that the fruit must be very ripe indeed to show any yellow tint, and it is always well set with spines. We regret to announce another short crop of seed this year, the drought having done much damage to all of our cucumbers, and only early orders will find any of the seed in our hands. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts; per lb. and per 100 lbs. on application.

Tait's Climax Forcing.—This selection from the well-known Forcing Arlington White Spine is distinguished from the older stock by a richer, darker green and superiority as to earliness, not even our splendid Model Forcing being of such rapid growth. On good soil it is so very deep in color as to appear almost black, and since the color of a cucumber is such a factor in its market value, there are many who would esteem it highly for this point alone,



aside from its remarkable earliness. The shape is good, very little fruit showing any tendency to neck, and no cucumber could be more firm, but it is less productive than the Model—beside which famous stock all other extra early kinds seem shy bearers. After thorough field tests, we offer it as the best colored and earliest cucumber ever originated, and all gardeners who put these two qualities first will find in it their ideal. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts.; postpaid; price per 100 lbs. on application.

New Challenge.—The attention of cucumber growers is called to a new and quite distinct early variety, the value of which we think will soon be universally acknowledged, in spite of one rather serious fault. It is fully two inches longer than the typical white spine, and the color is good, holding without yellowing until maturity, when the green quickly changes to white. Being very brittle and of excellent flavor, it ranks with the best table varieties, and has a peculiar advantage in its tiny, sparsely set seeds, no other cucumber being so nearly solid flesh. The principal defect is a lack of symmetry, and when breeding has improved it in this respect, it will be one of the best cucumbers in cultivation. Wherever an extra long cucumber is wanted, this will prove especially satisfactory, but it cannot as yet compete in most markets with Tait's Model Forcing—a cucumber absolutely perfect in its proportions. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 2 ozs., 25 cts.; 4 ozs., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00 postpaid.

Japanese Climbing.—Many family gardens are necessarily so small that space cannot be spared for vegetables which run over the ground, and gardeners who have been cut off from growing cucumbers for this reason will welcome this introduction from Japan. It is entirely distinct from all other kinds, being a vigorous climber, with such abundant foliage that it may be used for planting on trellises as a screen. The fruit is cylindrical in shape, nine or ten inches long, and of first-class quality, being good for table use as well as for pickling. No cucumber is more brittle, and it is remarkably aromatic. Any fence or trellis with proper exposure will answer for support, and we are not surprised the climbing cucumber has become very popular, especially since the bearing season is from early summer until frost. Many persons imagine this to be a curiosity rather than a useful variety, but a trial will convince them how little we over-rate it. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 2 ozs., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.



Japanese Climbing Cucumber.

Arlington White Spine.—A fine selection from the White Spine, most used by market gardeners in the Eastern States. It must not be confounded with the Forcing Arlington, to which it is decidedly inferior, especially as regards earliness. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Cool and Crisp.—This agreeably suggestive name has been given to a cucumber which promises to be of great value in the family garden, as it is extra early, well colored, a continuous bearer, and equally good for slicing and pickling. The fruit is rather slender in proportion to its length, and in the market would be discriminated against for this reason, but it is unusually crisp, and few cucumbers are so prolific. Although not handsome enough to merit recommendation as a market variety, it will be found excellent for the use referred to. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Early Cyclone.—A small extra early cucumber, much like the old Russian in shape and size. The vine is remarkably productive, but the fruit is too small and the quality only fair. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Early Green Cluster.—The cucumbers of this variety, as indicated by the name, are produced in clusters. They are small and short, but for family use this deficiency is to some extent offset by the productiveness of the vine. Market gardeners should never use it, as it cannot stand comparison with such cucumbers as Model, Climax, and Forcing Arlington. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 1-4 lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Cumberland.—This new pickling cucumber is now considered superior to all of the older varieties grown for that purpose, as it is of really ideal shape and quality. It is an unusually prolific vine, and the fruit is distinguished by innumerable tiny spines set almost as closely as hairs could be. The color is excellent, and in brittleness the flesh surpasses most of the standard pickling cucumbers. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.



Tait's Model Forcing Cucumber--The ideal white spined Cucumber.

Photograph of a Cucumber grown by Messrs.
Y. Old & Bro., Portsmouth, Va.



Ever-Bearing.—Next to the Cumberland—and by many ranked equal to it—the best cucumber for pickling is this new variety, which has been very appropriately called Ever-bearing. It is amazingly prolific, as the vine retains its vigor throughout the season, bearing steadily so long as the fruit is picked. While extra early, it cannot be recommended for any purpose except pickling, the size being too small for competition with such splendid cucumbers as Model, Climax, and Forcing Arlington. For pickling, however, the short, thick fruit, only four inches long when mature, is just what is wanted, and its deep green color is an additional recommendation. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

Turkey Long Green.—For those who prefer slender cucumbers this is the best to be had, as the fruit is nearly twice as long as the old Long Green and the quality first-class. It is not very productive, however. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

London Long Green.—An improvement upon the old Long Green, very superior in shape, length and color. It is firm-fleshed and crisp with few seeds, and makes good pickles. While fairly early, it is not much used in the South as a table cucumber, our fine forcing varieties being preferable in every way. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Nichol's Medium Green.—Of fair length, smooth and straight. The fruit is dark green and good for pickling as well for slicing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

West India Gherkin.—This well-known variety, which is not really a cucumber at all, is useless except for pickles; for this purpose, however, it is a general favorite, and every one is familiar with its oblong, spiny fruit. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 2 ozs., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—An ounce is sufficient for sixty hills; two to six pounds are planted to the acre (in hills). To obtain early cucumbers plant the seed on inverted pieces of sod six or eight inches square and place in a hot-bed, so that by the time the ground becomes warm enough for cucumbers the plants may be well started. Set the sod in hills previously prepared for them by enriching the soil, and if the nights are cool, protect from frost with an inverted pot or box. Or the seeds may be planted in strawberry quarts kept under protection until warm weather, and then set in the ground without disturbance of the roots; these readily find their way into the surrounding earth and the wood soon rots. For main crop plant the seed in the open ground as soon as danger of frost is past in hills six feet apart, putting about a dozen seeds to the hill. The young plants are often attacked by insects, and should not be thinned out until they are large enough to be safe. Leave about four plants to the hill, and gather the cucumbers as they are produced. If left to ripen on the vine, it will cease to bear. For pickles, plant any favorable time about the middle of summer.

ENGLISH FORCING CUCUMBERS.

Telegraph.—A famous old variety, which is generally preferred by experienced growers on account of its great length, perfect shape, and productiveness. Pkt., 25 cts. Postpaid.

Duke of Edinburgh.—A smooth, symmetrical cucumber, much liked by the English. It is very large and well colored. Pkt., 25 cts. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—These varieties are grown only under glass, usually in houses arranged for forcing vegetables. Plant the seed in in November or December, putting them in three-inch pots and using soil as rich and loamy as can be had. Use only the strong plants, and set them out carefully when well started. Artificial fertilization is necessary, as insects are not able to perform that service as they do with outdoor blossoms. A packet contains about ten seeds.

DANDELION.

(*Taraxicum Dens-Leonis*).

Cabbage.—This greatly improved dandelion is now the favorite with French gardeners, and there is no reason why it should not prove a profitable crop here, as the Eastern markets are taking more dandelion every season. The thick, fleshy leaves form a head somewhat like that of the cabbage collard, and are of specially good flavor. Pkt., 25c.; oz., 75 cts.; 2 ozs., \$1.25; 4 ozs., \$2.50; lb., \$10.00. Postpaid.

Improved Broad Leaved.—A fine variety, which produces leaves twice as large as the ordinary kind. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; 2 ozs., 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50. Postpaid.

Extra Early Broad Leaved.—The most desirable for early use. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50. Postpaid.

Giant Erect.—A fine, vigorous dandelion, which we think will prove valuable for shipping to Northern markets. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; 2 ozs., 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50. Postpaid.



CULTURE.—An ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill. Although many persons will be rather incredulous, the cultivated dandelion is one of the most wholesome and agreeable of salads. While the flavor may seem odd at first, the taste for it is readily acquired, and in some parts of the country its market value is as high as that of any other similar plant. It is perennial, and can be cut very early in the spring, as the leaves are among the first to appear. Sow the seed as early as the ground can be broken in drills about eighteen inches apart and half an inch deep. Hoe well during the summer, and do not attempt to cut at all until the following spring. If the leaves are blanched by being shaded with boards, etc., they will be much less bitter than if used in the natural state. The flavor of the roots after drying and roasting is said to somewhat resemble that of coffee.

EGG PLANT.

(*Solanum Melongena*).

Tait's Purple Perfection.—Our superb strain of the improved New York Purple has long been recognized by the market gardeners in the vicinity of Norfolk as the finest type ever produced, excelling in every desirable quality. It begins fruiting early, and being of strong and healthy habit, continues to bear throughout the season, while the size and form are very noticeable for their superiority to the ordinary stock of the New York Purple. The fruit is a regular oval, very smooth and rarely showing any tinge of yellow or red, the skin having almost the lustre of satin and retaining this beautiful gloss long after cutting. Few vegetables being less attractive to the eye than dull, misshapen egg plants, the gardener who grows this crop for market cannot exercise too much prudence in purchasing his seed. We especially invite a trial of our strain by truckers in the extreme Southern States. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; 2 ozs., 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$6.00. Postpaid.

Black Beauty.—The only rival to our Purple Perfection Egg Plant is this fine New Jersey strain, now popular along the entire coast and especially valued on account of its earliness. The color is so deep a purple that the name of Black Beauty is quite justified, and the fruit does not turn gray until really unfit for food. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; 2 ozs., 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$6.00.

CULTURE.—An ounce will produce about 1,000 plants. As the seeds require much greater heat than is necessary or desirable for other plants, a frame should be prepared especially for them. Sow the seed early in March and keep the sash on until the plants appear, after which air must be given on warm days. The young plant is exceedingly delicate, and close attention must be given them during the earlier stages. When two or three inches high prick them out into small pots to induce stockiness, and, if possible, transplant again into larger pots. With every transfer the plant gains strength. Do not risk planting in the open ground too early, as a single cold night will seriously check the growth and probably cause the first blossoms to drop. When the weather has turned permanently warm set them in the field thirty inches apart each way. The ground ought to be very richly manured and earth kept well drawn up around the stems.

Where only a few plants are wanted for family use and there is no hot-bed convenient, the seed may be sown in a window box, provided the room is kept at a uniform heat.

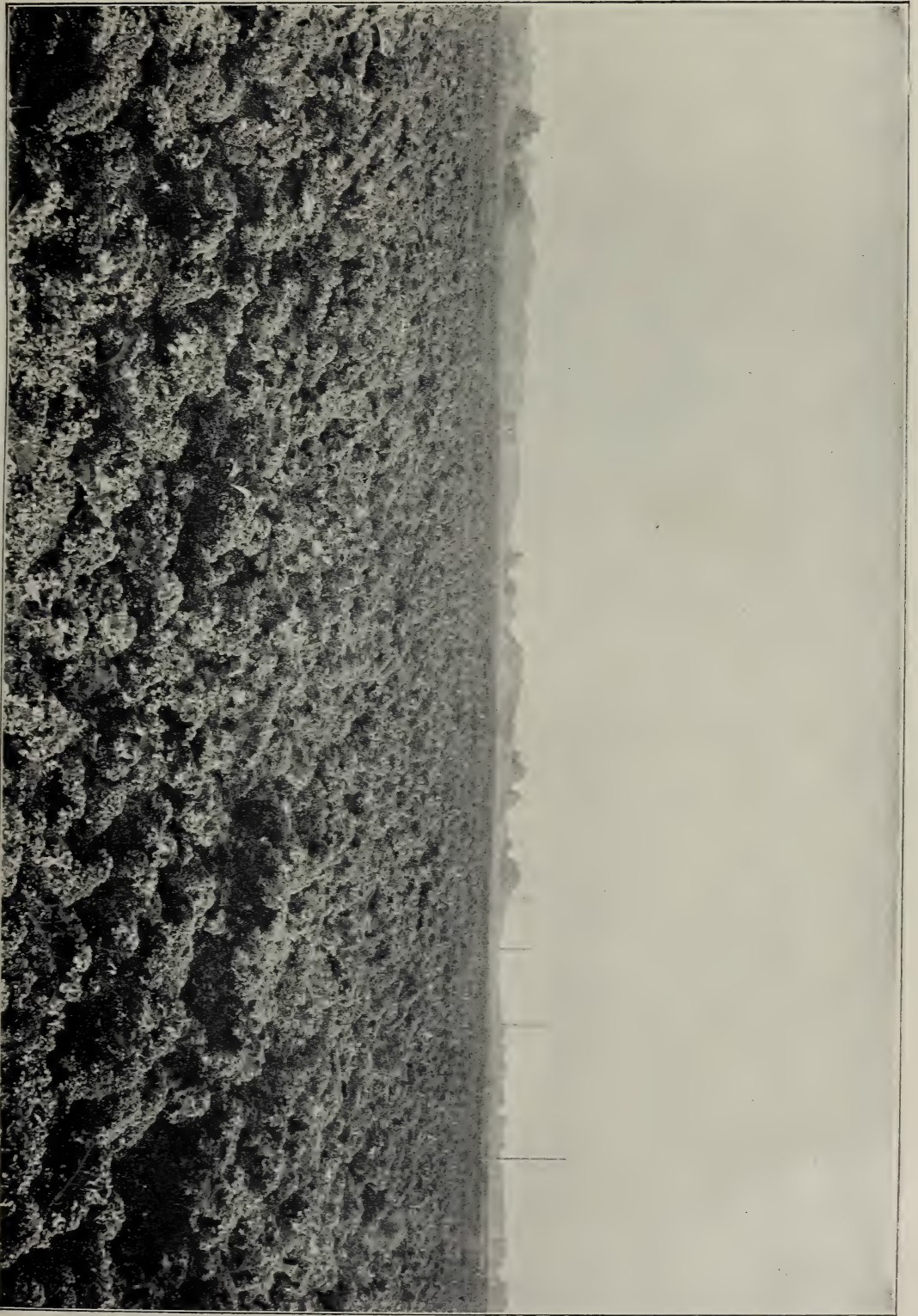


Tait's Purple Perfection Egg Plant.

ENDIVE.

(*Chicorium Endivia*).

Green Curled.—This plant is by no means appreciated in the South, being altogether unknown in many sections. It is a delicious salad, especially when served with lettuce, and is universally regarded as very wholesome. Nothing is prettier than Endive for garnishing, and we urge all our readers to introduce it in their gardens. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 2 ozs., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.



Tait's Dwarf Green Curled Scotch Kale on the famous "Intrenchment Farm" of the Selden Estate, Norfolk, Va.

"In 60 acres not an impure plant."



White Curled.—Persons unwilling to take the trouble to blanch Green Endive will welcome the introduction of a variety which is naturally almost white; it is of very rapid growth, and not as mossy in appearance as the Green. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 2 ozs., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—An ounce will produce about 2,000 plants, and is sufficient for seventy feet of drill. It is easily cultivated, and the only attention required is regular hoeing until time for blanching. Sow in August for fall and winter use in shallow drills one foot apart, and when the plants are two inches high thin out to twelve inches in the row. When the leaves have grown to about eight inches, gather them in the hand and tie together at the top with soft twine or matting. Blanching may be done in small quantities at intervals, but never except when the leaves are perfectly dry.



Curled Endive.

GARLIC.

(*Allium Sativum*).

Many people prefer garlic to any other flavoring for soups, stews, etc., and it is known to be a particularly wholesome food. It is propagated from small bulbs, which multiply themselves by division, and these should be put in the ground early in the spring, being set four inches apart in the row, with the rows one foot apart. A pound will set a row ten feet long. The most suitable soil is a rich loam, and the cultivation is about the same as that given onions. When the tops die down in midsummer, the crop is matured, and should be harvested like onions. They will keep for a long time if stored in a well-ventilated room. lb., 40 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 55 cts.



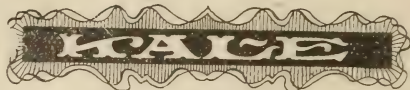
Garlic.

HORSE RADISH.

(*Cochlearia Armoracea*.)

One of the crops which has been almost totally neglected on Southern farms is horse radish, and yet it can be made very profitable by proper cultivation. Many of the small New Jersey gardeners find they can do as well, and often much better, with it than with the standard vegetables. It seems that there is always a good market for well-grown roots, and most persons would be astonished to know how many thousands of tons of horse radish are annually required to satisfy the demand. We succeeded in selling a considerable quantity last year, and hope that attention has been directed to one of the few crops not now more or less over-done. Soil for horse radish should by all means be deep, and the richer it is the larger and more salable will be the roots. The rows should be about three feet apart, and the cuttings dropped one foot apart; it will be noted that the cuttings have one end cut at an angle, and care must be taken to see that this slanting end is put down. So soon as the ground is well warmed, the cuttings shoot up leaves and the crop is then cultivated much as corn would be. 10,000 cuttings are sufficient for an acre, and we advise planting in either March or April, although May is not too late. Nothing is more easily grown, and many gardeners will find it convenient to put the cuttings between cabbage or some other winter crop, the horse radish making little growth until spring is well advanced. The roots are plowed out like potatoes in the fall, trimmed neatly, and can usually be satisfactorily sold at once; if desired, they may be held through the winter, and it should be noted that the root continues to grow in diameter long after the tops have died down. Doz., 25 cts.; per 100, \$1.00; per 1,000, \$5.00, F. O. B. Norfolk. Special quotations for lots of 10,000 and upwards.

Maliner Kren.—The remarkable Bohemian horse radish which bids fair to revolutionize this crop in the United States when its superiority has become generally known. The root is enormous, almost pure white and it is peculiarly fine in flavor, being free from all rankness. Our cuttings are from the original stock imported by the Department of Agriculture, and have been grown by one of the best gardeners in New Jersey. Early in the season—until perhaps the first of April—we will undertake to supply them in any quantity, but later on will hardly have any except for retail. As the Maliner Kren is in very few hands at present, and indeed is unknown to most of the trade, orders for it should not be sent to any but thoroughly responsible houses. We believe we offer prices as attractive as can be found for the genuine stock. Doz., 30 cts.; per 100, \$1.50; per 1,000, \$7.50, F. O. B. Norfolk.

*(Brassica Rapa Acephala.)*

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch.—A yellowish green kale, which is grown extensively in the South for shipping during the winter, and of which we have the finest strain in existence—a statement not likely to be challenged by even our competitors. As it is never very tender, it is less desirable for family use than Tait's Favorite, but is much prettier, and, as a rule, more profitable for market. It is exceedingly dwarf, averaging little more than a foot in height and spreading widely, this habit of growth giving such protection to the stalk that cold weather rarely injures it. The leaves are intricately and most beautifully curled, and being hard and stiff, carry perfectly when packed. Scotch Kale is one of those plants which, having been bred up from an inferior and totally different type, are ever seeking to reassume the original characteristics; only growers who, like ourselves, are willing to exercise constant and extraordinary care in the selection of seed stock, can prevent it from deteriorating into a smooth-leaved kale, purplish in color, and three feet in height; such stock not only suffers practical destruction in freezing weather, but has no market value even if uninjured by cold.

**Dwarf Green Curled Scotch Kale.**

Note in the cultural directions on next page what is said with regard to the sowing of Scotch Kale seed. Oz., 5 cts.; 2 ozs., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid. Per 100 lbs. on application.

Tait's Favorite Green Curled.—When we introduced this now celebrated selection of Siberian Kale, it at once demonstrated its superiority to all strains then in cultivation, and was promptly adopted by all the best growers. It is hardy, very productive, and especially valuable on account of the rapidity of its growth in the spring. When the regular Siberian Kale is at a standstill, after severely cold weather, the Favorite will rapidly recover and be ready for cutting before the other has begun to make new leaves. The shape and curling of the leaf give it the appearance of an immense feather, and, like the Scotch, it retains its stiffness for a long time after being cut. Oz., 5 cts.; 2 ozs., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts. Postpaid. Per 100 lbs. on application.

Perfected Siberian.—As a rule, late Kale is not profitable for southern shippers, but there are some who grow more or less each season on the chance of a market; for these we have a fine strain of the Siberian which is very handsome and exceedingly slow in running to seed in the spring. It is hardly as good a color as the Favorite, and is much less vigorous in recovering from hard freezes, but when well grown is very productive. Oz., 5 cts.; 2 ozs., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts. Postpaid. Per 100 lbs. on application.

Plain Kale or Spring Sprouts.—We recommend this very highly for family use, as it is a rapid grower, tender and sweet while young. Although usually sown in the spring, it may be sown in the fall, as it endures cold perfectly, and can be cut at any time during the winter. It has no value for shipping, but a good demand for it can be created in almost any local market. Few crops afford better and none so cheap a pasturage for sheep and hogs and it is largely used in this way, although many farmers are still ignorant of its great value for this purpose. Under its other name of Rape, it is often confused with German Rape, an entirely different and comparatively valueless plant used for feeding birds. Oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 25 cts. Postpaid. Per 100 lbs. on application.

Pe-Tsai.—The so-called "Chinese Cabbage." In growth it resembles our Cos Lettuce somewhat, and is a very popular vegetable with the Chinese, being used both raw and boiled. It does best as a fall crop. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—An ounce of Green Kale is sufficient for 150 feet of drill; an ounce of Scotch for fifty feet of drill. Curled Kale is grown for winter and early spring greens, and should be sown, the Scotch from the first to the last of August; and the Green Curled from the middle of August to the last of September. Make the drills from eighteen inches to two feet apart, and when the plants are large enough thin out to eight inches in the row and cultivate as for cabbage. Kale is a very strong feeder, and heavy manuring is necessary to make a



Tait's Giant White Forcing Lettuce.

The Big Boston minus its faults.

Photographed from a head growing for seed



good crop. Whenever the leaves show a tendency to turn yellow give a liberal top dressing of guano. Plain Kale is sown in the spring as early as the ground can be worked, either broadcast or in drills one foot apart. It is one of the most-rapid growing of vegetables, and is soon ready for use. It is advisable to make sowings of this kind at intervals of ten days, so as to have it always tender. Scotch Kale is peculiarly subject to the attack of insects both before and after coming up, the flea bug being especially destructive. For this reason it is necessary to sow very thickly, and the rule with our Norfolk truckers is to put from five to seven pounds to the acre.

KOHL-RABI.

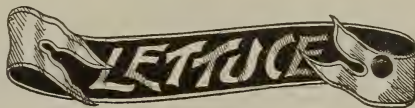
(*Brassica Caulo Rapa.*)

Early White Vienna.—The best variety of this useful vegetable. The edible part is the enlarged stem, which is very short and of globular shape. When well grown and properly cooked they are tender and palatable, being regarded by many people as nearly the equal of cauliflower in flavor. As Kohl-Rabi becomes tough when old, it should be eaten as soon as the stems thicken to three or four inches. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; 2 ozs., 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.



Kohl-Rabi.

CULTURE.—An ounce is sufficient for 150 feet of drill. Sow the last of July in rows one foot apart, and thin so as to leave almost ten inches between the plants. The thinnings are sometimes reset, as they bear transplanting very well. Work well to keep down weeds, but avoid throwing any earth in the crown.



(*Lactuca Sativa*).

Tait's Giant White Forcing.—This beautiful selection from the Big Boston has become the leading kind for shipment, as the tests of seven years have proved it perfectly adapted to field culture, as well as superior to all others for use under cottons and glass. It is smaller than our well-known Imperial strain of the cabbage lettuce, and less hardy, but is firmer, more symmetrical, of better table quality, and has a great advantage over all varieties in the exquisite whiteness of its head; the brownish color which generally mars the beauty of the Big Boston after maturity is entirely absent, and so round and white is it that it might well have been named "Snowball." Those who have seen it either in the South or at Norfolk are enthusiastic as to its value, and we hope to see all lettuce-growers taking it into account for the coming crop, especially those who make a specialty of the Big Boston. We believe they will make a mistake if they fail to do so, as it has far outsold all other varieties in the principal lettuce markets of the North. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 2 ozs., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75. Postpaid.

Midsummer or Maximum.—Few crops are more profitable than summer lettuce, but the heat makes success extremely difficult in the South, and, indeed, many gardeners have come to regard the crop as one useless to attempt. Almost innumerable kinds of lettuce have been tried, but the majority have proved altogether unable to stand the sun, and very few have made even ten per cent. of heads. In this new strain we offer a lettuce which has given far better results than any sort ever grown in this section, and which we believe will enable many gardeners to produce excellent heads whenever the season is moderate. It is unusually handsome, being of the largest size, and more solid than most of the best cabbage lettuces, while in quality it is all that could be desired. The outer leaves are a clear, light green, the heart being creamy yellow. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Tait's Imperial Cabbage Lettuce.—This is practically as hardy as any winter cabbage, and when well grown will fill barrels almost as rapidly, the heads being a foot across. The leaves are thick, crisp and stiff, and thus carry well in shipment—a most important consideration. The color is a bright green, and holds well after cutting, but the head does not form quite as solidly as some other sorts, and we admit frankly that it does not compare in either appearance or quality with the Giant White Forcing or Big Boston. We do not consider the Imperial desirable for forcing under glass, as it is rather too large, and it is too coarse for family use; as an open-air lettuce, however, we are willing to back it against any stock in existence for endurance of extreme cold and yield per acre, and it is well to remember that the most beautiful of tender lettuce loses its attractiveness after a severe freeze. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.



Big Boston.—For several years we have found a steady increase in the demand for this handsome lettuce, and it is now a favorite along the entire Southern seacoast, being used on a large scale both in the open ground and under protection. When first introduced, it was for some time grown almost exclusively in either greenhouses or cold frames, but many now sow it in the spring for an early summer crop, and it was decidedly the most popular for fall use around Norfolk up to the introduction of our Forcing White Lettuce. The Big Boston has broad, comparatively smooth but very stiff leaves surrounding a solid head of perfect form, and specimens measuring upwards of ten inches are quite common. The head is beautifully blanched, and in crisp tenderness is all which could be desired. After maturity the leaves often take on touches of brown, which mar its appearance, and this defect will compel it to eventually retire from cultivation in favor of the new Giant White Forcing. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 2 ozs., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

Grand Rapids.—The delicious quality of this forcing variety has made it a favorite everywhere, but it must not be used where head lettuce is wanted, the leaves being merely bunched together. The edges being daintily fringed, it is very decorative for garnishing, and is largely grown for that purpose. Although principally used for forcing under protection, it makes a capital out-door lettuce for both spring and fall. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 2 ozs., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75. Postpaid.

May King.—Whether for forcing or for field culture, this extra large and exceedingly handsome lettuce will be found very satisfactory. The round head is as yellow as gold, very solid, tender and of delicious flavor, making a most attractive appearance in its setting of light green leaves. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Boston Market.—The small forcing variety, which was long a favorite on account of its close, firm head and compact growth. It has few outer leaves, and may therefore be set very closely together. Its size, however, handicaps it in competition with larger varieties, and it cannot be profitably grown in the South at present. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 2 ozs., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

Royal White Cabbage.—A market gardener's lettuce, which is a sure header even in unfavorable seasons, and is very hardy, but as compared with such lettuces as Big Boston and Giant Forcing is so small that we do not think it will ever be profitable again. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 2 ozs., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

Early Simpson Curled.—An improved Silesia, which is highly esteemed by Northern gardeners, but is grown here only for family use. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 2 ozs., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

Rawson's Hothouse.—Market gardeners who use glass will find this a good sort, very uniform in size, and well formed. It is said to have little or no tendency to rot in the heart, as so many varieties do under glass, but is not used for field culture. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 2 ozs., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

Early Curled Silesia.—Grown principally for use before heading, the leaves being especially tender at that time, but it forms a head if given time and room. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 2 ozs., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

Curled India, or Hanson.—We have found this a fair summer lettuce of large size and the best flavor. It has a flat, cabbage-shaped head, with pure white inside leaves. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 2 ozs., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

California Cream Butter.—One of the sorts which are slow in running to seed, and therefore adapted to summer use. The head is of medium size, compact, and almost perfectly round, the outer leaves being splashed with brown markings. Although often called "Royal Summer," it is hardy enough for winter use in the South. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 2 ozs., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

Trianon Cos.—None of the Cos varieties do very well in this section, but we think the Trianon will give fair results, as it stands heat better than any other kind. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 2 ozs., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

White Cos Romaine.—This kind is used most for early crops. It requires tying up, as the leaves do not close in like those of the Trianon. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 2 ozs., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—An ounce will produce about 2,000 plants, and is sufficient for 150 feet of drill. To raise the best of lettuce, good, mellow, well-enriched soil is needed. Norfolk truckers treat the cabbage-head varieties in the same way as cabbage, sowing the seed the last week of September and setting the plants in the open field during November. By this method of cultivation fine large lettuce may be cut early in the spring. For the family garden, seed may be sown in October in a warm sheltered bed, protecting it during severe weather with a covering of straw; or they may be transplanted into cold frames, to head during the winter. For a succession sow in beds from the last of March to the middle of May, covering the seed lightly. For several years lettuce has been in great demand during December, and large quantities are now grown around Norfolk for that market, the seed being sown late in August or early in September. Always keep well thinned, or the plants will grow weak and spindling.

TAIT'S
FANCY SELECTED JENNY LIND
MUSKMELON

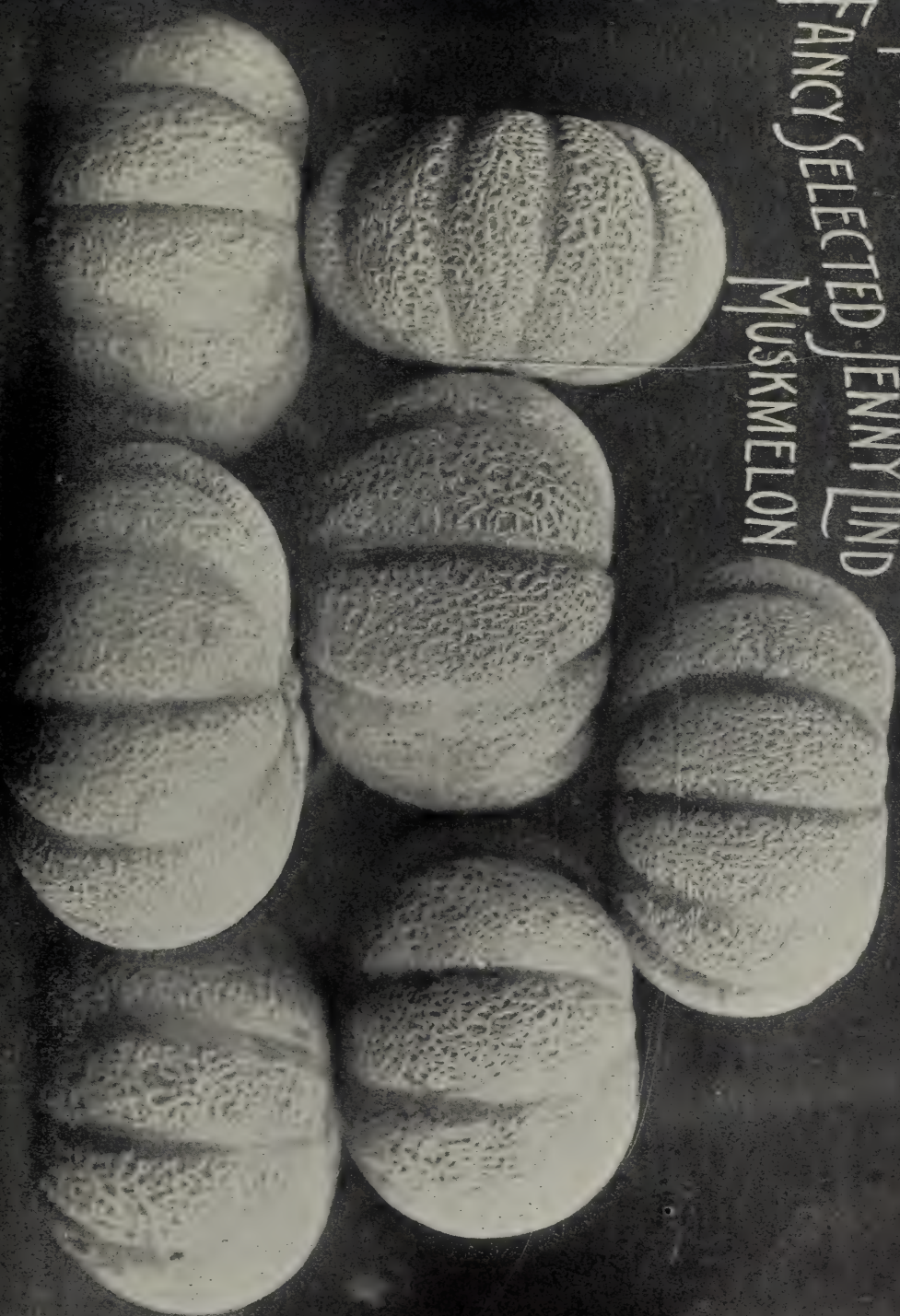


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LEEK.

(Allium Porrum).

Large American Flag.—An excellent, hardy leek of good size, but so inferior to the Mammoth Carentan that it cannot compete with it in market. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 2 ozs., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

Mammoth Carentan.—This will be found a very superior variety for market gardening, as the broad, thick stems are quite twice the size of the Flag, while its mild and agreeable flavor will commend it to many who are not fond of the ordinary leek. There is a rapidly growing demand for leeks now, and gardeners will find the crop very profitable in most places. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 2 ozs., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—An ounce will produce 1,000 plants, and is sufficient for 150 feet of drill. Sow in February in drills one inch deep and eight inches apart, selecting light but rich soil. Thin out to one inch and cultivate until the plants are six inches high. They are then ready for transplanting, and must be removed from the seed-bed very carefully, the leaves trimmed, and set in rows twelve inches apart. Make holes with a dibble every nine inches, in which insert the plants nearly up to the leaves, and give water freely. Afterwards keep soil well loosened, earthing up gradually as the leeks increase in size.



Carentan Leek.

MANGEL=WURZEL.

(See Beet.)

MARTYNIA.



Martynia.

Proboscidea.—The pods of Martynia are universally liked for pickles, having a very agreeable piquancy. They should be gathered while small and tender, and pickled as soon as possible after being picked. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; 2 ozs., 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—An ounce will plant about 100 hills. If wanted early, the seed should be sown in a hot-bed and the seedlings transplanted into the open ground as soon as the weather becomes warm. The least troublesome culture, however, is to sow in April in hills three feet apart, thinning to a single plant in each hill.



(Cucumis Melo.)

New Knight.—At Norfolk as well as in its native soil of Maryland, this superb green-fleshed muskmelon has for four successive years broken all records, selling without regard to the general market conditions. Even during the past season, when the cheapness of Southern peaches had so disastrous an effect upon the melon market, the retail price of the Knight held firm throughout the summer, while early shipments realized fancy prices everywhere. Comparatively few growers, except those near Norfolk and Baltimore, are as yet acquainted with it even by sight, but all who remember the Anne Arundel Melon need only to be told that it is evidently only a remarkably improved strain of that once famous and widely used variety; the shape is very similar, the flesh has the same luscious depth and the rind is covered with the same elaborate netting in heavy relief, but the Knight is somewhat smaller and both earlier and more productive, setting fruit heavily around the hill. In quality it quite outclasses all other green-fleshed kinds with the exception of our Jenny Lind, and it seems that none of the fruit ever lack sweetness, the best ones having a taste indescribably delicious and of remarkable aroma. If what is written of this melon appears extravagant, the reader should remember that descriptions throughout this catalogue aim to really describe, faults being mentioned as freely as good qualities, and unqualified praise is given the Knight



Muskmelon for the simple reason that up to this time we have never heard anything else concerning it. Every ounce of seed we offer was grown in Anne Arundel County, Md., and our readers may congratulate themselves upon this opportunity to get the genuine stock. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 2 ozs., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

Rocky Ford.—As is very generally known among truckers, this Colorado selection of the Netted Gem has had for a number of years a remarkable sale in the principal markets, being extremely popular in New York. The fruit at maturity is not a great deal larger than an extra fine orange, the rind light green in color and prettily netted, the flesh being about the same as the Jenny Lind in appearance. It is very sweet but not equal in quality to our Knight, Jenny Lind or Thoroughbred Emerald Gem. The flesh being thick, the cavity containing seed is, of course, very small, and there is no melon more solid and firm. The vine is productive to a marked degree, so much so that it is not easy in walking through a field to avoid treading upon the fruit. As is so often the case with vegetables, the name means nothing at all and "Rocky Fords" are to be had which have little in common with our strain of the melon. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Thoroughbred Emerald Gem.—The finest stock of Emerald Gem in existence, having been improved into a really distinct melon, and one which is much esteemed by all of the leading Southern shippers, especially those catering to the Boston market; no other variety sells so well in that city, and we have some truckers who prefer to grow it alone. It is extra early, of medium size, round with a slight flattening at both ends, and has only moderate ribbing. The skin is a deep emerald green, and is usually smooth, although occasionally more or less netted. The flesh varies in color according to the maturity of the fruit, being a rich salmon color when ready for the table, and remarkable for thickness. It is peculiarly crystalline, and is not only sweet, but very highly flavored as well. In productiveness few melons surpass it, and the vine seems to be unusually vigorous in its habit of growth. A peculiarity which growers will note is that the fruit when mature is detached by a light touch of the hand or foot. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Osage.—The shape of this melon is nearly that of a cocoanut, and the size is rather above the medium. It has a dark-green skin of peculiar netting, with wide, smooth seams, and when cut the firm, aromatic salmon-yellow flesh shows very attractively, the Boston market absorbing almost the entire crop every year. No muskmelon is so difficult to keep pure, and our readers are cautioned against using any of the cheap Western seed commonly offered, as they often show a score of different types. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Miller's Cream.—Identical with Osage. See description above.

Tait's Thoroughbred Jenny Lind.—The Jenny Lind's "fineness" of flavor—quite distinct from the agreeable sweet taste of the average good melon—its convenient size, just right for serving in halves, extra earliness, and the fact that a hundred may usually be cut without one proving really poor, have enabled it to hold its own against most of the new muskmelons. It is phenomenally prolific, and thus, although so small, the yield stands comparison with much larger melons, especially as its bearing season is very long. It needs no detailed description, as there are few people unfamiliar with its shallow but intricate netting and green flesh. Shippers of cantaloupes should remember that in addition to the superior qualities of the Jenny Lind and its popularity, it is one of the earliest of muskmelons, and will thus often get in market in time to avoid the glut, which is inevitable in years of heavy melon crops. Our Jenny Lind, grown in the best melon district of New Jersey under our personal supervision, is the finest strain in existence, and never failing to produce perfectly true fruit, should really be classed as a distinct type. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

Hybrid Bay View.—An oblong melon of unusual size, very similar to the old Large Persian, and grown principally for family use. It is very prolific, and has a green rind with flesh of great sweetness. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Long Island Beauty.—Of the larger muskmelons this will be found by far the best, its appearance and quality being all one could desire. There are a good many truckers who grow it for shipment, but as its shape renders it very liable to crushing, and it is apt to crack badly in rainy weather, we consider it best suited for home markets. Various muskmelons of similar shape are often sold as Long Island Beauty, and we beg to caution our readers against ordering from any except first-class houses. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Chicago Market Nutmeg.—An excellent green-fleshed melon, shaped like a nutmeg and highly scented. Now that we offer the Knight, all melons of ordinary quality are out of date, and there is no reason why any one should ever plant the Nutmeg again. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.



Geo. F. W. Co.

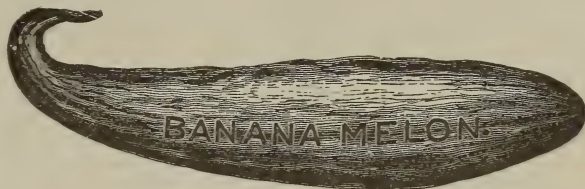
The famous "Knight" Muskmelon of Anne Arundel County, Md.

The most profitable melon ever in cultivation.



Banana.—This variety has cucumber-shaped fruit nearly two feet long when well grown. The skin is smooth and light yellow, often cracking when about ripe. The orange flesh, while sometimes finely flavored, is generally of indifferent quality, and we cannot understand why it is still such a profitable crop in many places. Norfolk being an excellent market for it every season. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 2 ozs., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

Green Montreal.—A Canadian introduction which is best suited to a cool climate, although sometimes grown South successfully. The fruit is round, somewhat flattened at the ends, and covered with a dense netting, the quality of the flesh being first-class. It is coarse-grained, more juicy than a watermelon, and marvelously aromatic. It is one of the largest and most showy melons in cultivation, specimens having been grown to weigh upwards of twenty-five pounds, and we are reliably informed that fancy Montreal melons have often retailed in Boston at one dollar each, the demand for them being very active at even that price. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.



Burrell Gem.—A new melon, which is about the size and shape of the Rocky Ford, but with salmon-colored flesh. It seems to have little to especially commend it, in spite of having been extensively advertised as a great acquisition. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 2 ozs., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—An ounce is sufficient for sixty hills; three pounds will plant an acre twice, replanting being usually necessary. The melon delights in warm, rich soil with the best drainage, and they can never be grown to perfection under unfavorable conditions. Very good melons, however, can be grown on almost any land if the trouble is taken to dig holes two feet square and fill them with a rich compost of wood-mould and cow-pen manure. Plant when all danger of frost is past in hills, putting about ten seeds to the hill. It is necessary to allow for considerable loss from insects, and it is best not to thin at all until the plants are well started. When they are large enough to be safe thin to two in a hill, and keep the ground on and around the hills mellow and free from weeds. Pinching the ends of the shoot will strengthen the vine and promote early setting of the fruit.



(*Cucurbita Citrullus*).

In all our descriptions we sincerely try to avoid even the appearance of exaggeration or indiscriminate praise, but in summing up the qualities of many of the newer watermelons, it is quite impossible to dispense with expressions which our readers may regard as very suggestive of promiscuous "puffing." Some of these fancy strains are, however, so superlatively fine and combine so many valuable characteristics that only superlatives can give any accurate idea of their desirability, and there are many between which a choice is indeed difficult.

Alabama Sweet.—According to all the reports brought us on this new rival to the Kleckley Sweet, Florida Favorite and Muskile, it is likely to soon become as famous as any one of that remarkable trio of fancy watermelons. We have even been assured that in quality it is distinctly superior to the best of them, although this seems almost impossible. The rind is dark green, the shape long and symmetrical, while the flesh is so devoid of stringiness or pulp that it literally melts in one's mouth. As a shipping variety it is much better than the Kleckley Sweet or Muskile, since the rind is quite tough. The vine is a persistent bearer throughout the season, and we think it should prove especially good for the late crop. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; 75 cts. Postpaid.

Ashby's Prolific.—Identical with Old Dominion, described below. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; 75 cts. Postpaid.



Black Diamond.—This cross of the Kolb Gem and the Hoosier King is a large melon with a rind so dark in color as to appear almost black, and with a lustre something like that seen on the skin of the Blue Gem. In shape it resembles the Kolb Gem, but in size exceeds that old variety and is of better quality. The flesh is not always well colored, and the rind scratches rather easily, so we do not recommend it. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Black Boulder.—A large dark green melon, very thick in proportion to its length, and one of the very best for markets which prefer watermelons of this color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Blue Gem.—The Blue Gem resembles very closely the well-known Kolb Gem in its color and thick oval shape, but it is a better flavored melon and is very distinct as to color, the stripes being exactly like a Kolb Gem, only more indistinct, while the color is a dark purplish blue, very rich and lustrous. It has been largely used in Georgia, and is generally liked wherever tried. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Citron (Red Seeded).—This is an improvement on the old preserving citron, being much more productive and of finer texture. It is round and smooth, the skin being striped and marked with light green. The flesh is white and almost as hard as the rind. The red seed are known to possess very valuable medicinal qualities, giving great relief in certain affections of the kidneys. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 80 cts. Postpaid.

Cuban Queen.—This variety may be grown to an immense size by proper cultivation, and is better for family than for market use. The skin is beautifully striped with light and dark green, the shape being oblong with a tapering stem end. As it is possible to raise Cuban Queen melons weighing over 100 pounds, we suggest it and the still larger Triumph to those who wish for any reason to grow enormous watermelons. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Dark Icing.—A round melon, which is early, very solid, and of excellent flavor. The rind is a dark green, faintly mottled with a lighter shade, and rather too thin for shipping. In some parts of North Carolina, however, it is grown by truckers for shipment. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Duke Jones.—Good judges of watermelons claim that this is more prolific than any variety in use, and one grower states that he has grown from two-thirds of an acre a car-load of eight hundred, of which the average weight was forty-three pounds. The flavor is exceptionally good, and we could recommend this melon in the strongest terms but for a tendency which it has to become hollow at the heart. This serious defect makes it unsafe for a market crop. The color is dark green and shape blocky oval. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Eden.—Although introduced only a few years ago, this new melon has already gained wide popularity, and is evidently one of the best of all shipping varieties. Being a cross between the Kolb Gem and a fancy strain of the Georgia Rattlesnake, it exhibits many points of resemblance to both those well-known stocks, having an exterior not unlike the Kolb Gem's while in tenderness and flavor the flesh is equal to the Rattlesnake at its best. The size, shape and markings are about the same as the Gem, except that the color is somewhat lighter and the stripes more brilliant; the rind is of such extraordinary toughness that even thoroughly ripe melons will endure without injury the roughest handling. The Eden is recommended without reserve, especially to those whose shipments require much handling in transit. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Fordhook Early.—Heretofore the only really extra early watermelons were small-fruited kinds, such as Cole's Early or Hungarian Honey—both too insignificant for practical use—but we can now offer a melon of more than average size and yet remarkably early. The Fordhook Early weighs from twenty-five to forty pounds, and is a fine shipper, owing to its tough skin, and of excellent quality. The rind is dark green, and in shape the melon is not unlike the well-known Kolb Gem, the ends being rather more squared. We recommend it only for early use, but it should be of great value to all who make a specialty of getting watermelons into market as early as possible. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Florida Favorite.—There are few watermelons equal to this in sweetness and tenderness, but it is quite small, and does not carry well in long shipments on account of brittleness of rind. The shape is oblong and the color of the rind dark green with light green stripes. The flesh is really melting, having less fibre than any other kind except the Muskile, Kleckley Sweet, and Alabama Sweet. Notwithstanding the introduction of so many fine large melons, we find the Florida Favorite holding its own for all local markets, so great is its reputation for uniformly good quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Georgia Rattlesnake.—An oblong striped melon, formerly highly valued by all market gardeners, and now regaining its position as the standard shipping variety throughout the extreme Southern States. It attains a large size, is a particularly handsome



melon, and when true has flesh of fine quality. As the rind is both thick and strong, it can be shipped perhaps as far as any other kind of watermelon, and keeps wonderfully. Our seed is grown with the greatest care from Mr. Branch's famous strain of Rattlesnake, and should not be judged by ordinary stocks. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Halbert Honey.—For sections where the summers are short, this fine new melon appears to be ideal, as it is a remarkably rapid grower, rivaling the Dark Icing in earliness. It is a little smaller than the Kleckley Sweet—to which it bears a close resemblance—but is of equal quality and attractiveness, having a smooth, dark green rind of extraordinary brittleness. It is, of course, best adapted to home use and local markets, and is recommended principally to those who find their seasons too short for the safe maturing of the later varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Ice Rind.—Known also as Dark Icing, and highly esteemed for its delicious flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Jordan's Gray Monarch.—This watermelon, sometimes called the Long White Icing, is very large, long, and well shaped. The skin is a mottled gray, and the rind, although not very thick, enables it to bear much handling. The flesh is light crimson, very crisp and sweet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Kentucky Wonder.—Of excellent quality and good for both family and market gardens. It is of oblong shape, very large, and has a handsome dark green rind. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Kleckley Sweet.—For local markets this will be found very desirable, as it is one of the sweetest varieties in cultivation. It is long, with a dark green rind, and remarkable for the brilliancy as well as the tenderness of the red flesh. When cut, a ripe melon will usually crack ahead of the knife like thin glass—a sign which all who are familiar with watermelons will recognize as the surest indication of delicate, crystalline flesh. With proper cultivation, it may be grown to weigh as much as fifty pounds, and as it is really of finer quality than even the Florida Favorite, we can recommend it in the strongest terms except for shipping; no watermelon with such a brittle rind should ever be subjected to the jars and rough handling of railroads. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Kolb Gem.—The introduction of this thick, blocky melon was signalized by the immediate adoption of it by the largest growers throughout the country. It held the foremost place among shipping melons for a number of years, but recently introduced sorts have supplanted it almost completely. The flesh is a bright red, rather coarse in texture and flavor, and we see no reason why it should be used by any one. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.



Long Dixie.—The rind of the Dixie would, at first sight, seem to limit its use to local markets, as it is only about one-quarter of an inch in a well ripened specimen. Practical experience, however, has proved that, although so thin, the extraordinary toughness of the rind enables it to endure repeated and severe handling. The inside more than bears out the promise of the exterior, and the flesh is unsurpassed for rich coloring. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Mountain Sweet.—An old, oval-shaped variety, with a dark green rind and scarlet flesh. It is solid to the very center, and is good enough to deserve the name by which many people know it—the Ice Cream—but as there are a number of melons really superior in quality as well as size, we no longer recommend it. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Muskile.—This famous melon of the Eastern Shore of Virginia has a rind so thin and brittle that melons often break simply from handling, and it is never grown for distant markets. For many years it was regarded as absolutely unequalled in tenderness and sweetness, being put in a class by itself, and, in spite of the introduction of Kleckley's Sweet, and Alabama Sweet, we believe it is still unique in its peculiar deliciousness. It is doubtful whether any of the original Muskile is now in existence, but our stock is the best of which we have knowledge, and we recommend it without reserve. We have never heard of a Muskile which was disappointing in quality, and do not believe it ever proves so when grown in congenial soil. So far as we know, this melon is not offered by any other house in the world. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 2 ozs., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.



New Favorite.—The New Favorite has the oblong shape and deliciously tender flesh of the Florida Favorite, but is nearly double the size as well as more prolific, and a great improvement in every way except in sweetness. The shape, marking of rind, and color of seed are about the same in the two melons, but the New Favorite has many less seed. With an ordinary favorable season, the melons will average above the medium size, and can be grown to weigh seventy pounds. The flesh is the brightest red, very crisp and sweet, and having a thick, strong rind, it bears shipment very well. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Old Dominion.—If this splendid melon has any defects they have not yet been discovered by those who know it best, and we wish to call the attention of watermelon growers to its combination of unusual size, attractive exterior, first-class quality and tough, elastic rind. We doubt if there are any of the new melons better than this for shipping, as it has certainly been bringing the top price in every market to which it has been sent. While of the same shape and marking as Kolb's Gem it is considerably larger and its richer green makes it much handsomer. The flesh being tender, deliciously flavored, and of the loveliest clear red, it cuts beautifully, and is as well adapted to family use as it is to farming. This melon is not sold by any one in the trade, being controlled by the originator and ourselves, and growers should protect themselves against substitutes by looking for our seal upon every package of "Old Dominion" offered them. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Pride of Georgia.—Perfectly round, skin striped with light and dark green. The flesh is a bright red, and the fruit is early enough to make it desirable for markets which take the striped melons. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Seminole.—A Florida "sport," which is favorably regarded by those who are acquainted with its earliness and productiveness. The flesh is tender and melting. Melons of two colors are found on the same vine, but the quality does not vary. The skin is either a gray or a light green, and the shape very long. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Sweetheart.—This is large, oval in shape, and very solid, with a rind mottled light and very light green. Although always handsome and sometimes extremely good, we have found it rather undesirable on account of its tendency to have a hard, tasteless core. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Success.—In this new variety, which is a cross between the Triumph and the Sweetheart, we have a shipping watermelon of great promise, and no grower should fail to at least make a test of it this season. In Florida, where it originated four years ago, the Success has fairly earned its name, being regarded by experts as a serious competitor of even the splendid Eden. As might be expected, the color of the rind is a compromise between the dark green of the Triumph and the finely veined pale green of the Sweetheart, and we doubt if any other kind has a more tempting exterior. None of the Northern markets are much acquainted with it as yet, but there is every reason to believe it will win immediate favor in every section. Our seed is from the originator's own stock, and has been most carefully grown. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Triumph.—This is undoubtedly the largest watermelon in existence, frequently weighing over eighty pounds and averaging more than any other sort, even those which are much later in ripening. Its fine color, a solid dark green, as well as its mammoth size, make it attractive externally. It cuts handsomely, and has been found to carry perfectly in shipment, but the flesh is often filled with white or yellowish streaks, and we think it will no longer pay as a crop, so many superior melons of good size having come into use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Wonderful Sugar.—A handsome oblong melon introduced from the West Indies and universally pronounced a great acquisition for home use or local markets. In shape and markings it is not unlike the Georgia Rattlesnake, though totally different in other respects. The remarkable sweetness quite justifies the high-sounding name under which it was brought out. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—An ounce is sufficient for thirty hills; five to six pounds will plant an acre in hills. A rich but light and well-drained soil is needed to produce the best results. Avoid planting until the warm weather has become settled, as the vine will never thrive if checked by cold. Make the hills at least ten or twelve feet apart each way and put about eight seed in each; thin to two vines in the hill and cultivate as muskmelons.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

(*Agaricus Campestris*).

English.—As the French Spawn is said by many experienced growers to be very liable to rot unless the conditions are precisely right, we are now offering only the finest English. It

is white when young, turning brown rapidly; the gills are loose and pinkish-red in color at first, changing to liver-white. There is a great deal of spawn sold at fancy prices, but we can assure our customers that no stock better than ours is imported. Lb., 15 cts.; 25 cts. per lb., postpaid; 100 lbs., \$10.00 "F. O. B. Norfolk."

CULTURE.—One pound of Spawn will plant about ten square feet. It is a mistaken idea which many people have that the growing of mushrooms is too troublesome and difficult for an amateur to attempt. As a matter of fact, they can be raised in cellars, under the benches



Mushrooms.

of greenhouses, or in any shed where a temperature of from fifty to sixty degrees can be maintained through the winter, and the results certainly compensate for what trouble is incurred. The beds should be made up about two months before the mushrooms are wanted, as it takes about that time for them to begin bearing. For their preparation procure fresh horse manure, free from litter and straw, and incorporate with it an equal bulk of loam from some old pasture; put it in a heap under cover and turn daily until the extreme heat is out. The beds may be of any size desired, but the proportions recommended by the best growers are about four feet wide, eight inches deep, and any convenient length. Put the compost of loam and manure in layers, pressing each firmly with the back of the spade. Leave until the heat has subsided to about ninety degrees, and then make holes two inches deep and a foot apart each way to receive pieces of spawn the size of a walnut. Refill the holes and allow eight or ten days for the spawn to diffuse itself through the entire bed; then cover with two inches of fresh soil, and over

MUSTARD.

(*Sinapis*).

Ostrich Plume.—We wish to call especial attention to this very beautiful variety, as it promises to become the standard mustard. No other kind is nearly so attractive, and it is also the most productive, making an extraordinary amount of foliage. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Giant Southern Curled.—A favorite in the South, growing very large with a beautiful curled leaf. It is tender and of especially good flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Chinese.—When cooked like spinach, the broad leaves of this variety have an agreeable flavor, and are much liked by all who care for this kind of "greens." They are often a foot or more in length, and have a crimping much like that of a Savoy cabbage. It is ready for use within five or six weeks from the time of sowing, and is very economical, since it loses little bulk in boiling. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

White London.—The seeds of the white mustard are used for pickling and other domestic purposes, while the plant itself makes early greens. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts. Postpaid.

Black or Brown.—Available but less desirable for the same purposes. The seeds of this



Chinese Mustard.



variety form the mustard of commerce. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—An ounce of White Mustard is sufficient for 80 feet of drill; of the other sorts an ounce will sow 160 feet of drill. Sow the White and Brown in early spring for greens, broadcast or in drills eighteen inches apart. The others may be sown in fall or early spring in rows about two feet apart, and thinned out afterwards to two feet in the row.

OKRA.

(*Hibiscus Esculentus*).

Perkins' Mammoth Perfection.—Of the green okras, this is easily the most valuable, as the prettily-shaped pods average more than six inches in length and when full grown, have scarcely a trace of the woody fibre characteristic of ordinary varieties. It is a strong grower, often over five feet in height, and no okra rivals it in yield, the bush being literally covered with pods from a few inches above the ground. The color is an intense green, so dark that dried slices, after cooking, look perfectly fresh. Canners buy it in preference to all others, and it will be found best for all local markets which do not demand white okras. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Kleckley's Favorite.—As a rule, all white-podded okras are still unpopular, their remarkable tenderness and delicacy of flavor being unknown to the general public, but we must continue to call attention to their superiority for family use. This selection by the famous Texas watermelon grower is a marked improvement upon the White Velvet, being longer of pod, better-shaped, and more productive. The pods are perfectly smooth, and when served on the table are so much more attractive than any of the green kinds can possibly be that we wonder there has been so much delay in securing its universal use. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 2 ozs., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

White Velvet.—In the far Southern States this was very popular until Mr. Kleckley brought out his "Favorite"—a much larger and prettier white okra. The quality of the White Velvet is first-class, but it cannot compete with the new variety and will go out of use in time. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Dwarf Green Prolific or Density.—This variety begins to bear when very small, and, if cultivated, will continue to bear until frost. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—An ounce is sufficient for seventy-five hills. The seed of okra will not germinate when the ground is cold and wet, and it should not, therefore, be planted too early in the season. Sow in hills two feet apart and thin out to one plant in the hill. Hoe often and earth up well to the stem. The pods are much esteemed for the agreeable richness they impart to soups and sauces, and should be gathered while young and tender. Okra may be preserved for winter use by putting the pods down in pickle like cucumbers, or by slicing them in narrow rings and drying like peaches. Persons who will take the trouble to dry them in this way will find that nothing of tenderness or flavor is lost, cooking bringing back even the color and characteristic "ropiness."



(*Allium Ceba*).

Princess.—In offering for the first time our lovely new extra early onion, we beg to congratulate our

readers upon an acquisition which we are sure will bring much profit to the southern onion grower. Nothing in the form of a vegetable could be prettier than this symmetrical and daintily tinted bulb, the color of which ranges from blush-white to a soft pink of great attractiveness. The shape is much the same as that of the Silver King, but it seems more flattened owing to the extreme slenderness of the neck, and the skin is almost artificial in its smoothness. Being a true extra early, it will come into market at about the same time as the earliest onions now in use, and we predict that it will everywhere bring the highest



Dwarf Okra.



prices. Only a limited quantity of seed is for sale this season, and not more than one pound can be spared to one customer. Even with this restriction, designed to secure the widest possible distribution, we doubt if any late orders can be filled, and all who are particularly interested will do well to advise us in good time. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; 2 ozs., 75 cts.; 4 ozs., \$1.25 lb., \$5.00. Postpaid.

Crystal White Wax.—In the great onion growing districts of Texas, this has been for several years the favorite variety, and it has been very profitable wherever introduced. Its beauty, size and extraordinary quality entitle it to the consideration of all southern gardeners, and we hope to bring it into more general use. It is of handsome flat shape, with juicy flesh and a skin like polished silver. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

Prizetaker.—The remarkable size of this onion, averaging twelve or more inches in circumference, attracted much attention when it was introduced some years ago, and consumers were not slow to find that its qualities in general were in proportion to its bulk. It is now one of the most popular varieties throughout the country, being a globe-shaped onion of rich straw color, very uniform in shape and size and phenomenally productive. The neck is small and the bulb ripens very hard, keeping excellently. Some of our onion growers around Norfolk are extremely enthusiastic in their praise of the Prizetaker, and say they find it as profitable as the White Queen. Specimens have been known to weigh as much as four pounds each. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 2 ozs., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

Spanish King.—This onion, which is widely advertised as a distant sort, is identical with the Mammoth Prizetaker listed above. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 2 ozs., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

Silver King.—The Mammoth White Garganus is the proper name of this handsome Italian variety. It is one of the largest onions in cultivation, often measuring over twenty inches in circumference and weighing as much as four pounds. Being a rapid grower, it produces marketable bulbs the first season. It is flattened in shape, but very thick and symmetrical. The skin is silvery white, the flesh being peculiarly sweet and tender. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 2 ozs., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

New Opal.—The keeping qualities of this new onion are simply marvelous. We have been shown a specimen in perfect condition which the French originators stated had been taken from the ground two years before it was exhibited. In shape and general appearance it is not unlike the Yellow Danvers, being a slightly flattened globe of a pure yellow color. Bulletins of the Texas and North Carolina Experiment Stations commend it so highly that we have had a demand for it from every part of the United States. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; 2 ozs., 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00, lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Tait's Thoroughbred White Queen.—We consider this onion—sometimes erroneously called "Pearl"—more generally desirable for southern growers than any other in our list, especially for market gardeners who make a specialty of "green onions." It has been many years since we first imported it, and although during this time an almost innumerable number of new varieties have been introduced, some of them of great value, none have ever proven themselves able to take its place. It is not only of the most agreeable flavor and attractive appearance, but is extra early and large. Perfectly matured bulbs may usually be obtained from the seed in about six months. It is flattened in shape, but quite thick and beautifully symmetrical. The skin is silvery white, the flesh snowy and of such tender sweetness that the raw onion may be eaten like an apple. The truckers of Tidewater Virginia find it very profitable to bunch the young onions as soon as they are large enough to be marketable, and sell them thus, green with the tops. Few of the Italian onions are good keepers, and no attempt should be made to hold the crop very long after maturity, but the demand for them is generally so active that there is little object in doing so. The cheapest method of growing them is to begin with the seed, but many prefer to gain time by the use of sets, which, planted in August or September, produce full-grown onions early in April. We can supply the seed in any quantities throughout the year, and usually have our own growing of sets ready for delivery by the middle of August. In the vicinity of Norfolk this crop is considered more remunerative than almost any other, and we can assure all Southern truckers that it will be to their interest to make a trial of it. Our strain of this onion must not be classed with the White Queen as usually sold, as ours is quite twice as large. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

Extra Early Pearl.—In no way different from the ordinary White Queen, and as usually sold, greatly inferior to our "Thoroughbred" strain of that onion. There are no grounds for classing it as distinct in any particular. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

Extra Early Flat Red.—A rather light red onion, much earlier than the Large Red Globe, but not much more than half the size. It will be found very useful where the seasons are short, and is an excellent keeper. The flavor is mild and the grain peculiarly close. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 2 ozs., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.



Extra Early Red Globe.—Onions of globular form are rapidly supplanting the flat varieties, and it is likely that this new selection from the Large Red Globe will make the Extra Early Flat Red an unprofitable crop for market. The bulb has a rich, purplish red color, is almost as round as a ball, and keeps very well. Although so much handsomer than the Extra Early Flat Red, it is still fully as early and of equally good table quality. We commend it strongly to those who prefer red onions, believing they will find it more desirable than any other kind. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 2 ozs., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

Giant Rocca.—After having been practically dropped from cultivation for several years, the Rocca is coming into popularity again, and we are having considerable demand for the seed. It is a magnificent large globular-shaped onion of light red color and very rapid growth. The seed generally produce full-grown onions within seven months from the time of sowing, and the bulbs are marketable at nearly all stages of their growth. The flesh is tender and mild-flavored, but it is well to remember that none of the Italian onions are good keepers. The Rocca, if held in the field after maturity and exposed to hot suns, followed by excessive rains, is liable to a rot which begins in the crown and rapidly spreads through the entire onion. For this reason we advise an early marketing of the crop whenever there is a demand which at all justifies it. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 2 ozs., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

White Portugal, or Silverskin.—A flattened bulb of pleasing flavor, but not a very good keeper in the South, and not nearly as attractive or as fine as our Southport White Globe. It is very early, and the most popular variety for small pickling onions. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

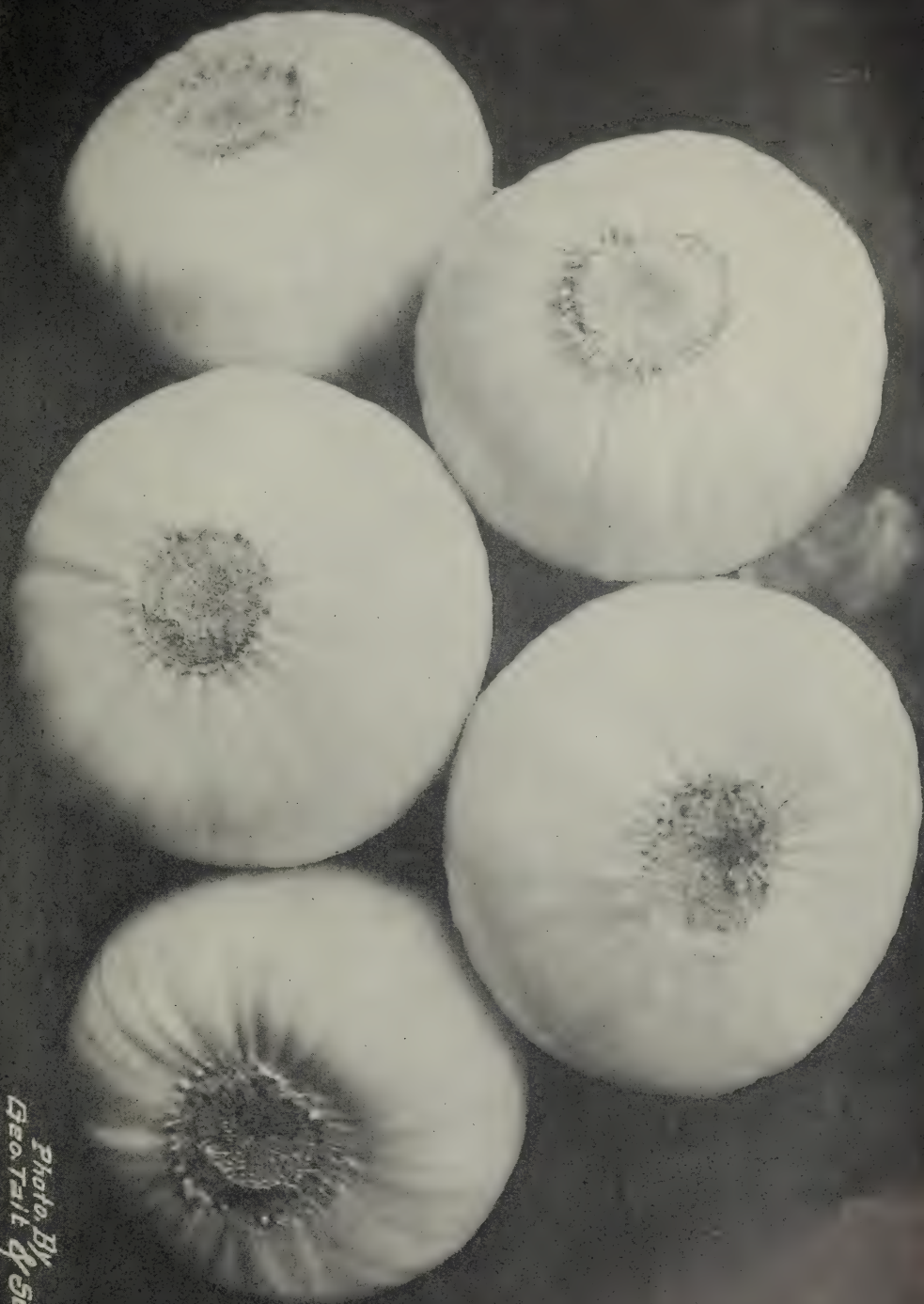
Southport White Globe.—Although a week or ten days later than the Silverskin in maturing, this almost perfect onion has so many points of superiority that any comparison of the two is quite out of the question. Nearly spherical, pure white, solid as wood and fine of grain, it is one of the handsomest onions in cultivation, and for the main crop without a rival among the various white varieties. The quality being fully on a par with its appearance, every market has learned to appreciate and seek it, and it always brings the highest market price. All stocks of the White Globe are by no means the same, and this description would hardly fit the bulbs which are produced by western seed, the sole recommendation of which is cheapness. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; 2 ozs., 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Yellow Globe Danvers.—This has long been a standard variety for all uses, its uniformity of shape, bright color, and fine quality making it popular everywhere; it ranks very high in productiveness, 500 bushels and upwards per acre being the yield under the best cultivation, but it is less handsome than the Southport Yellow Globe, and for market purposes not so desirable, as it is not so perfect a globe. Although one of the earliest yellow onions, the Danvers is a perfect keeper, and may be stored for a long time before marketing if desired. All Danvers onion seed sold by us is the finest Eastern stock, and we make no attempt to compete as to prices with the cheap and inferior Western seed. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Southport Yellow Globe.—Although a little later than the Globe Danvers, this is distinctly superior, being a real globe onion. The skin is a pale yellow, several shades lighter in color than the Danvers, and in size, as well as in form, it has a decided advantage. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

Large Red Wethersfield.—Dark red in color, flat, but very thick, this old onion is of unusually large size and keeps well. It has been found to suffer little from our hot summers, and owing to this peculiarity, can be relied upon to invariably produce matured bulbs from seed the first season, if sown as early as the middle of March. The flavor is exceptionally strong, and in table quality it does not compare with onions like Tait's Queen, Prizetaker or Crystal Wax. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—An ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; five to six pounds are sowed to the acre in drill; forty to fifty pounds are sowed to the acre broadcast for sets. Onions require a strong, deep, rich, and friable soil, which has been well manured for a previous crop. The seed may be sown in February or March, in beds about thirty inches wide, with the rows from twelve to fourteen inches apart; draw the drills shallow as the best onions grow on the surface. Sow very thickly and cover with about half an inch of fine soil, pressing the earth down with the back of a spade or a roller. When well up, thin out to six inches apart in the rows. Keep the beds clean and free from weeds and the ground well stirred until the young onions are started, after which it is well to hand weed. Or, in this latitude, a good crop can generally be obtained by sowing in October in the way described. They will grow until very cold weather and resume their growth in the spring. On account of the heat of our climate, large and perfect onions of the American varieties can rarely be grown from seed the first season, and the general practice is to raise the White and Yellow from "sets"



*Photo. By
Geo. Tait & Sons.*

Tait's Thoroughbred White Queen Onion, bunched green for market.

Specimens grown by Messrs. Y. Old & Bro.
Portsmouth, Va.



planted in the fall and spring. Sets are obtained by sowing the seed early in the spring in beds very thickly, removing them when tops have died down to a dry, airy room, keeping them thinly spread until the following February, and then transplanting into rows nine inches apart, with six inches between the bulbs in the row; or the seed may be sown in the same way in August and treated similarly when the tops have died. The sets of the Rocca and Queen do not keep well, and it is best to raise them from seed. Sowings made the first of October will usually be sufficiently matured by April, or perfect bulbs may be had by mid-summer if the seed is sown in February. Both soot and salt may be advantageously applied to onion beds, and as is generally known, successive crops can be grown indefinitely upon the same ground.



(Prices of Onion Sets are subject to change, and are invariably "F. O. B. Norfolk.")

Quotations per bushel and per 100 bushels furnished on application, but we beg to call especial attention to the fact that we deliver **measured bushels** instead of a so-called bushel of 32 or 36 lbs., on which basis the purchaser is far from receiving a real bushel.

15 cts. per qt. must be added to the price of onion sets when ordered to be sent by mail or prepaid express.

We wish to state that our Onion Sets are all Jersey or Pennsylvania grown, from the very best seed stocks, and should not be put in the same class with Western grown sets, which are always on the market at low prices; these are usually of impure stock and rarely produce good bulbs in our climate and soil, often seeding to such an extent as to entirely ruin the crop. Inexperienced persons are naturally misled by the appearance of sets, thinking that handsome, well-formed bulbs will be sure to prove satisfactory, whereas such is by no means the case.

As the sets of the Queen or Pearl rot shortly after being taken from the ground, they must be planted in September, October or November, no stock of them being carried after that time. They grow rapidly, and, if set out in September, will be large enough to use for green onions by Christmas. Tree or Egyptian sets cannot be supplied later than February.

White Portugal.—The well known Silverskin onion, a general favorite for the family garden and valuable for local markets; it is apt to become discolored from bruises when shipped. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts. Price per bushel on application.

Yellow Globe Danvers.—In general usefulness, this is probably the very best, as it ripens quite early in the summer, is of large size and may be stored for a long time without injury. It keeps much better than the Silverskin and is of finer quality than the Red. Great quantities are grown for shipment north, and it is considered one of the safest and most profitable of crops when properly handled. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts. Price per bushel on application.

Red Wethersfield.—Although much less desirable than the Yellow Globe Danvers, this old variety is still used to some extent here and there on account of its extraordinary keeping qualities. The flavor is extremely strong. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts. Price per bushel on application.

Tait's White Queen.—The most beautiful as it is the best-flavored of all onions. No other compares with it for use when green, and it is the very earliest to mature. The full grown onion softens quickly, however, and no one need attempt to keep them very long. In order to secure these in quantity, it is always advisable to give us the order before August, as our entire crop is often sold almost immediately upon arrival. As the seed from which our Queen sets are grown is worth \$2.85 per pound, competition as to price with western onion sets is obviously out of the question. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts. Price per bushel on application.

White Pearl.—Merely another name for the Queen, described above. It should, however, be noted that the Pearl, as usually sold, has nothing whatever in common with our Thoroughbred strain of the White Queen, being grown in the West from cheap, inferior seed.

Potato.—Aside from its inferiority as a keeper, the Potato onion is very useful, especially in the family garden, since it is good for the table at all stages of its growth. The skin is a yellowish brown, the flesh beneath being almost white. Pt., 10 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; 2 qts., 30 cts. Per bushel on application.

White Multiplier.—Each bulb of this variety produces a cluster of small onions, and it is considered particularly good for pickling, although also used for bunching green in the

spring. It is a poor keeper and is not recommended for market. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts. Price per bushel on application.

CULTURE.—A quart of onion sets of average size will plant about forty feet of drill. Plant the White and Yellow early in the spring in rows nine inches apart, allowing six inches between the bulbs. As the best onions are those which grow on top of the soil, it is advisable to draw the drills very shallow. Sometimes, especially when planted very early, the set will throw up a seed stalk, which must be promptly pinched out, or there will be no development of the bulb. For the successful cultivation of this crop, rich soil and heavy fertilizing are absolutely necessary, and the beds must be well cleaned of weeds and grasses.

Especial attention is called to the fact that our quotations are for QUARTS in DRY MEASURE, and for MEASURED BUSHELS. In the trade it is customary to use liquid measure for quarts and to give 32 or 36 pounds for one bushel—a system under which the buyer gets neither quarts nor bushels in reality. It is obviously necessary to bear this in mind when comparing prices of onion sets.

PARSLEY.

(*Apium Petroselinum*).

Plain.—A strong, hardy plant, which is excellent for seasoning, but not so pretty for garnishing as are the curled varieties. The leaves may be used after drying as well as in the green state. When it is desired to cure them, the leaves should be thoroughly dried, rubbed to a powder, and then closely bottled. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Extra Double Curled.—Equally as good as the Plain for seasoning, and more suitable for the table, as the leaves are prettily curled. Every garden should have its row or bed of Parsley, as few plants are so useful in the kitchen or so easily grown. As a market gardening crop, it is very profitable indeed, if trouble be taken to protect it in severe weather during the winter, and we recommend it especially to those who have small farms. Our stock of Extra Double Curled Parsley is believed to be the best in existence, and market gardeners will find it astonishingly productive as well as of the deepest color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Fern Leaved.—The foliage of this variety is as delicately divided as a fine fern, and it is one of the prettiest of garnishing plants. The flavor is the same as that of the ordinary kinds but it is hardly productive enough to be desirable for market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Moss Curled.—The darkest in color and the most densely curled of all, being very like some luxuriant kind of moss. It makes a beautiful border plant, and is valuable for that purpose, aside from its usefulness on the table. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—An ounce is sufficient for 150 feet of drill. Sow in autumn or spring in drills fifteen inches apart, or as edging for beds. Keep the ground well open and the weeds down by frequent hoeing, and when the plants get strong thin out to six or eight inches apart. Parsley seed is very slow in germinating, often requiring a month, and should be sown in rich, mellow soil, the surface being then made very firm. We advise that the ground be covered with old bags after sowing the seed. The moisture is thus retained until the seeds have sprouted, while the effect of heavy rains is also prevented. With this precaution there is never any difficulty in securing a stand of parsley, even during the heat of summer. During intensely cold weather, it is well to give the bed some slight protection of hay, grass, or burlaps, as all damage may be easily avoided.



Double Curled Parsley.

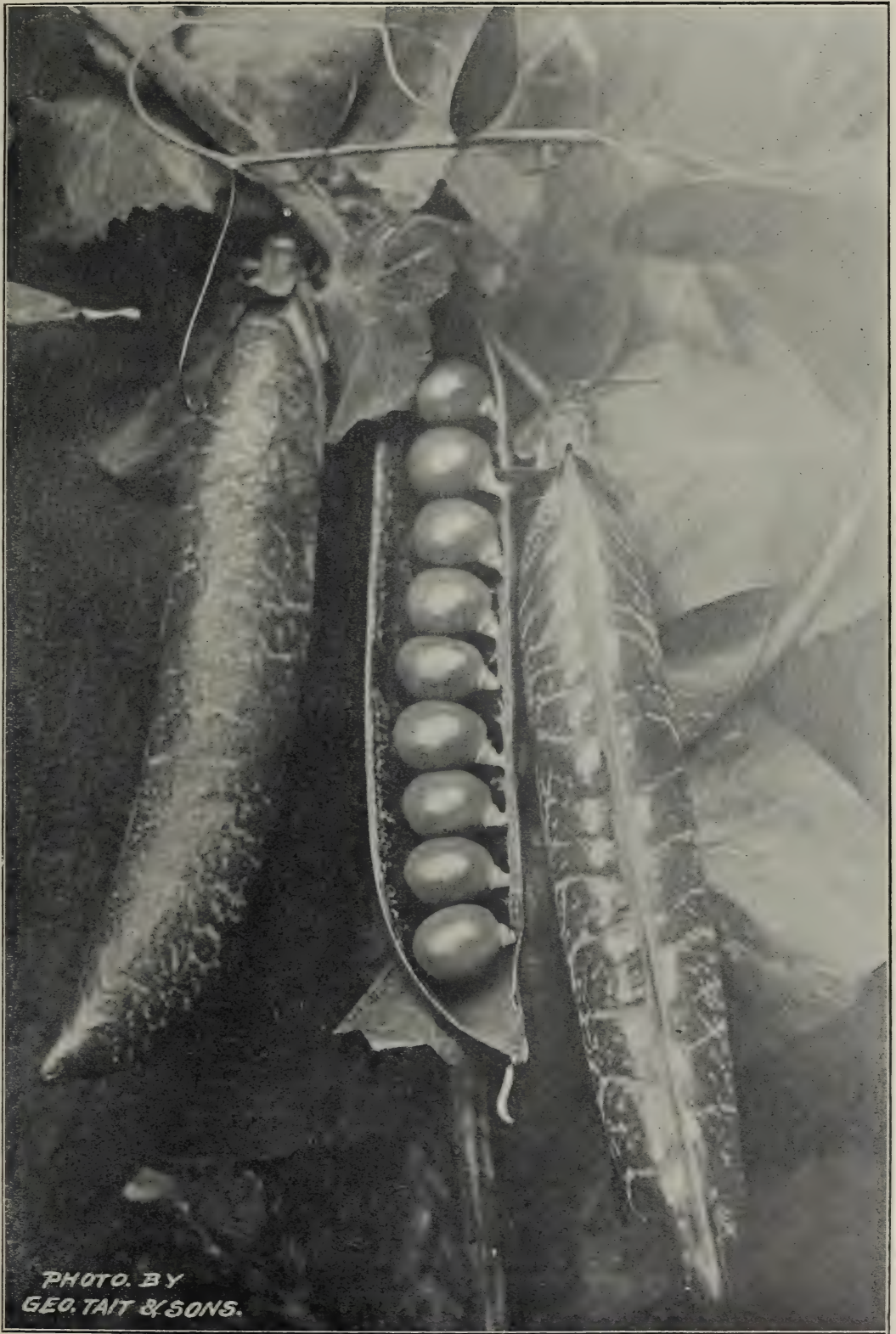


PHOTO. BY
GEO. TAIT & SONS.

Thoroughbred Extra Early Gradus Pea.

Specimen pods furnished by Messrs.
W. Old & Bro., Portsmouth Va.



Parsnip.

PARSNIP.

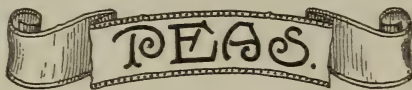
(Pastinaca Sativa).

Improved Hollow Crown.—This standard variety is still the favorite for general cultivation. Every one is familiar with its long, smooth root, easily distinguished from other kinds by the depression at the top. The flesh is very sweet, particularly after frost has touched them, and the yield per acre is greater than can be had from any shorter parsnip. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Abbott's Improved Sugar.—Identical with Hollow Crown, described above.

Improved Guernsey.—This fine strain of half-long parsnip is liked by many on account of the ease with which the crop can be gathered; the root is considerably shorter than the Hollow Crown, but is thicker. It is not so productive as the larger variety, although not inferior in quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—Sow very thickly, early in and at any time during the spring, in drills eighteen inches apart in deep, rich, sandy loam, which has been well manured for a previous crop. When the plants are two or three inches high, thin out to six or seven inches apart and hoe frequently to keep down weeds. The roots, which are excellent for stock as well as for the table, are much improved in flavor by being left in the ground during the winter.

*(Pisum Sativum).*

Prices of all Peas are invariably "F. O. B. Norfolk."

All of the Peas offered by us are grown in Canada under the most careful personal inspection, and are as pure as such attention can make them. In competition with the foremost seedsmen in the United States we have invariably taken the first place, and have never failed to win special praise from the Experiment Stations.

Especial attention is called to the fact that our quotations are for quarts in dry measure; these contain much more than the liquid measures commonly sold in the trade.

15 cts. per qt. must be added to the price of all peas ordered to be sent by mail or prepaid express.

EXTRA EARLY.

New Marvel.—A marvel, indeed, in its extraordinary combination of earliness, size of pod, vigor and productiveness. In forty years we have seen no selection of greater promise, and we confidently anticipate that it will shortly become the leading variety on Southern truck farms. Our tests demonstrate that the Marvel has the earliness of the Nonpareil, the showy beauty of the Gradus, and the hardy nature of the Marrowfat, table quality being its only weak point; this defect will bar it from private gardens, but the point is one which need not be considered by those who grow only for shipment, as appearance rather than quality determines the market value of peas. For the present season, we offer it only at retail, one bushel being the limit for one order, but no pea-grower should fail to secure enough for a field trial. Orders for 1910 should be entered during the summer or fall. Height, 3 feet. Pt., 20 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; 2 qts., 75 cts.; 4 qts., \$1.25; 1 pk., \$2.00; bushel, \$8.00.

Gradus.—In many localities this pea has been introduced under the disguised name of "Prosperity," and so it is not known at all by the name which it received from the English originator. Under whatever name it wins its way there can be no question that its introduction marked a new step in pea culture, for it possesses an unprecedented combination of valuable qualities. It is about as early as most of the standard extra early trucking peas, is quite twice their size, and yet is characterized by a sweetness unsurpassed by the finest of the wrinkled sugar peas. This statement naturally will suggest to many readers that, in praising the Gradus, we have gone beyond reasonable bounds, but a practical trial will prove there has been no exaggeration whatever. None of the old sugar peas can bear comparison with it, and we trust that such of our customers as are still unacquainted with it will not again lose the opportunity to use the finest pea of which we have knowledge. Our first idea was that its use would be limited to private or the smaller market gardens, but it



has grown steadily in popularity among large shippers, and, even at high prices, has been in great demand. Not only does it invariably bring the highest price in all markets, but there is never any difficulty in getting hands to pick these immense peas, no matter how unwilling they may be to go into fields of the ordinary extra earlies. Since many growers have seen fine pea crops repeatedly go to waste not for want of a good market, but for want of pickers, the advantage thus gained is plainly of the greatest importance. Few things are altogether perfect, and it must be admitted that the Gradus is open to criticism on account of its delicate nature, the vine being less sturdy and robust than most extra earlies. Reasonably late plantings will usually offset this weakness, but those who fail with it are advised to use the Laxton—a large-podded pea almost as early and of the same quality but stronger. Our stock of Gradus is very carefully grown in Canada under our personal supervision, and our large acreage enables us to sell it at a lower price than smaller dealers can quote on inferior peas. Height, 3 feet. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.; price per bushel on application.

Prosperity.—This is merely a name under which a certain seedsman sought to disguise the Gradus when it was brought out.

Thomas Laxton.—Gaining ground rapidly every year since its introduction, the Laxton is now thoroughly established as one of the two best peas for market gardeners, the Gradus being its only real competitor. Each has its own advocates but, in our judgment, the Laxton is for two reasons likely to push the other more and more out of use on all large farms: the seeds can be produced more cheaply, for one thing, and there can be no question that it has a stronger constitution and therefore suffers less in bad weather. Unlike most wrinkled peas, it germinates vigorously and the vine, which makes a growth of about three feet, matures the crop with great uniformity. The pods, although apparently shorter than those of the Gradus owing to their bluntness, really contain more peas as a rule, and their dark green color adds materially to the market value; the peas themselves are very large and possess the luscious sweetness of the true sugar peas. In earliness it follows the Gradus very closely, being rarely more than two or three days later in picking, while in cold, wet springs it will often grow more rapidly. After extensive experiments, we strongly recommend it for general use, especially to those who have not been successful with the Gradus, but who are reluctant to return to the smaller varieties of peas. Height, 3 feet. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.; bushel on application.

Tait's Extra Early Nonpareil.—The earliest and purest smooth pea in the world, much less showy than the Gradus or Laxton, but harder than either. It is a single-picking pea amazingly uniform in ripening, an enormous yielder and more beautifully colored than any other, the clear, waxen green of the pod being remarkably permanent, so that the Nonpareil may be held without injury for several days in case of temporarily depressed markets or a scarcity of pickers. The same advantage will, of course appear, when shipments are long in transit, and also makes the Nonpareil one of the two best peas for fall planting. Many of the largest growers of peas are now using the Nonpareil exclusively, and it is regarded by experts as the finest selection of smooth peas ever made. the N. C. Experiment Station summing up their experience as follows: "At the North Carolina Experiment Station we have made careful tests of many varieties. The strain sold by Messrs. George Tait & Sons, of Norfolk, Va., we have always found to be the earliest." Fine as the Nonpareil is, we do not of course claim that it is in the same class with Laxton and Gradus, these larger-podded varieties being well worth the difference in cost, since they are so easily picked and bring higher prices in market. Height, two feet. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.; price per bushel or per 100 bushels on application.

Ameer.—This exceedingly handsome pea might well be called the "happy medium" between Tait's Nonpareil and the Gradus, since it seems to combine admirably much of the best in each; the vine is hardy, of extraordinary productiveness, and the pod always excites great admiration when first seen, its plump symmetry giving it a beauty which almost challenges the superior length and breadth of the Gradus. This may be observed in our full-page illustration, which also shows how uniformly the peas mature, although it cannot suggest either the vivid green color or the smoothness of the pods. Each season finds it more in demand, even with the competition of the Gradus and Laxton and, in heartily commending it, we wish only to mention our inability to agree with those who pronounce it equally as early as those two wonderful stocks; we find it a shade later, but this must be considered in connection with its great hardness, which of course allows very early planting. Height, 3 feet. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.; bushel on application.

Nott's Excelsior.—Lovers of the old American Wonder will find in this fine extra early a pea entirely to their taste, the pods being nearly fifty per cent larger than those of the Wonder. It is of very compact growth, a great bearer, and in sweetness it ranks with any of the other wrinkled peas. Height, 1 foot. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.; per bushel on application.



Thoroughbred Ameer Peas.

Photograph of a single vine, showing
uniformity of ripening. Taken from
field of Messrs. Old & Bro.



Sutton's Excelsior.—For the first time we are listing this new English selection from the American Wonder, having found it even better than Nott's Excelsior. It is a really ideal dwarf extra early, with pods of good size, while it certainly surpasses in productiveness all other dwarf varieties. The vine is particularly healthy, and we commend it without reserve to all who prefer peas with little vine. Height, 1 foot. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.; per bushel on application.

Tait's Extra Early Despot.—This splendid pea has now been sold by us for several years, and competent judges unanimously bear testimony to its superiority over most brands of smooth extra early peas. It cannot of course compete as to size and quality with either the Gradus or the Thomas Laxton, the two famous wrinkled Extra Earlies, but some pea-growers will use nothing else. The vine is a strong grower, but without the least tendency to "run," and no other variety will endure dry weather as well and yet keep true to the dwarf type in rainy seasons. Height, two and a half feet. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.; price per bush. and per 100 bush. on application.

Alaska.—There are a great many stocks of this pea, originally called "Laxton's Earliest of All" and the name means less than in the case of any other sort, some strains being fine selections, while others sold as Alaska are frequently worthless. When pure, it is one of the best extra earlies, and our famous Nonpareil was originally bred from it. Height, two feet. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.; price per bush. and per 100 bush. on application.

First and Best.—Of the same type as the Rural New Yorker and a favorite with many truckers who are not acquainted with our Nonpareil, Despot and Ameer. Height, two and a half feet. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.; price per bush. and 100 bush. on application.

Rural New Yorker.—A fine, early stock, vigorous and very uniform if grown from pure seed stock. Height, three feet. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.; price per bush. and per 100 bush. on application.

American Wonder.—A famous little pea, never growing more than nine or ten inches high, but literally covered with well-filled pods of moderate size. It was long a general favorite but, with the introduction of Nott's Excelsior and Sutton's Excelsior, has lost its value and should no longer be planted. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.; per bushel on application.

McLean's Premium Gem.—Like the American Wonder, this once popular dwarf extra early has been retired from cultivation—not because of any fault in it, but through the remarkable improvements which have been made in this vegetable recently. We now offer much more desirable peas, and the reader is referred to the preceding paragraphs. Height, 1 foot. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.; per bushel on application.

EARLY.

Tait's Maximus.—For growers whose preference is for yield rather than extreme earliness, we now have an early variety which is perfectly adapted to their requirements, and bids fair to altogether revolutionize the growing of peas for fall shipment. The Maximus is a full picking later than the true extra earlies, but makes a broad, very thick pod, setting them in the most extraordinary profusion, even when the season is unfavorable. It is thus peculiarly valuable for fall use, since the principal difficulty with the late crop of peas is the shortness in yield when September happens to be hot and dry. Up to this time we have never had any large quantity to offer, but all those who were able to get it are enthusiastic over its pre-eminence in its own special field. Although a well-flavored pea, it is not intended for use in family gardens, others in this list being better for that purpose. Height, 2½ feet. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.; per bushel on application.

Improved White Sugar Marrowfat.—We have never been able to understand how this pea has been so overlooked by the seed trade that practically only the truckers around Norfolk and Baltimore know of its existence. The Marrowfat in its name will doubtless prejudice many against it, as it naturally suggests the coarse old types of Marrowfat, but it has really little in common with either the Royal or the Black Eye. Early, hardy and tremendously productive, it is also exceptionally good in flavor, being almost equal in quality to the wrinkled kinds. For canning there is nothing better, and those who supply local markets will find its beautiful pods very attractive to the buyers. Height, 3 feet. Pt., 10 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; 2 qts., 30 cts.; per bushel on application.

MEDIUM.

Admiral Dewey.—Gardeners who have experienced difficulty in growing the large-podded kinds of peas will do well to try this, as it is unquestionably of a peculiarly healthy constitution, resembling in this respect the standard smooth varieties. While too late for competition with the Extra Earlies, such as Gradus and Thomas Laxton, it stands first in every other desirable quality and will become the favorite for the medium crop so soon as its merit is learned. The pods are of the largest size, straight and well formed, of the deepest



green, and remarkable for the small percentage of "puffs." Height, 3½ feet. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.

Duke of Albany.—Honors would be about even between this and Admiral Dewey were the Duke of Albany more uniform in ripening, and even with this defect it cannot fail to become everywhere a great favorite, especially in private gardens, where a long season is by no means a disadvantage. The pods are larger than those of any other kind, the peas very rich in flavor and of really melting tenderness. Height, 3 feet. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.; per bushel on application.

Champion of England.—This famous old variety was the first wrinkled pea, and for many years had no rival as a sweet pea for family use. It is still largely grown, although finer sorts have been originated, and can be relied upon to produce a very heavy crop. Height, four and a half feet. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.

Heroine.—A first-class pea, which deserves its universal popularity. The pods are of fine size, and in productiveness it ranks among the best. Height, two and a half feet. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.

LATE.

Sharpe's Queen.—When this superb pea came over from England a few years ago, we promptly placed it at the head of our list of late peas and, notwithstanding the annual introduction of new selections, it still holds that place. With immense pods literally crammed with deliciously flavored peas, it bears comparison with anything in cultivation, and we are sure no one will ever be disappointed with its productiveness. For an ideal succession of peas we would suggest Gradus, Heroine, Admiral Dewey, and Sharpe's Queen. Height, 3 feet. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.; per bushel on application.

Magnum Bonum.—We have many customers who do not care to even try the newer kinds of peas, so firmly is this old stock rooted in their estimation, and indeed one can hardly wonder that this is the case. The Magnum Bonum has a vigorous vine which produces immense pods and will, if supported by brush or trellis, continue longer in bearing than any other variety; the pods are really packed with large peas and to the very end of the season the rich flavor is maintained. Height, 4 feet. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.; per bushel on application.

Long Island Mammoth.—Better known in some sections as Telegraph, this handsome pea is one of the best late varieties, and is particularly popular with market gardeners who want to make only two or three pickings. It is as good as it is showy, but on the whole we prefer Sharpe's Queen. Height, 4 feet. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.; per bushel on application.

Telephone.—One of the best late varieties, with very large pods. Height, four feet. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.

Yorkshire Hero.—An excellent wrinkled pea for following the extra earlies, being large, prolific, and well flavored. The pods are very broad, and the peas have an advantage over most sorts in that they remain tender a longer time than any others, never becoming really hard. Height, three feet. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.

Royal White Marrowfat.—Previous to the introduction of the Sugar Marrowfat, this was a profitable crop to grow for the canners, but it is now altogether out of date and should not be planted for any purpose. Height, 4 feet. Pt., 10 cts.; qt., 15 cts.; 2 qts., 25 cts.; per bushel on application.

Black-Eye Marrowfat.—This familiar old pea has quite outlived its usefulness except for planting in the fall in sections where its hardiness will enable it to survive the winter; we still have considerable sale for it in the spring, but only to those who are ignorant of the immense superiority of the Sugar Marrowfat. Height, 3 feet. Pt., 10 cts.; qt., 15 cts.; 2 qts., 25 cts.; per bushel on application.

"CABBAGE PEAS."

(Edible Pods).

Giant Sugar.—The most vigorous and the largest podded of the sugar peas, but rather inferior to the Melting Sugar in quality. The pods are extraordinarily broad and thick, and the vine is very productive. Height, 4 feet. Pt., 20 cts.; qt., 35 cts.; 2 qts., 60 cts.

Melting Sugar.—An improved variety, which grows four or five feet high and produces an immense quantity of large, broad pods of light color. It is very sweet and as tender as a young snap bean. Gardeners who have continued to grow the old "Cabbage Pea" are recommended to try the Melting Sugar, and we think they will admit the propriety of its attractive name. Height, 4 feet. Pt., 20 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; 2 qts., 70 cts.

FIELD PEAS.

Canada Field.—A valuable crop for stock feeding. See "Miscellaneous Field Seeds."

CULTURE.—A quart is sufficient for about seventy-five feet of drill; extra early peas are planted in drills at the rate of one and a half to two bushels to the acre; Marrowfat and tall growing kinds at the rate of one and a half bushels to the acre. Dry and moderately rich loam is best adapted to early peas; heavy soil is preferable for the late sorts. As fresh rank manure is apt to induce too heavy a growth of vine, manuring for the spring crop should be done in the previous autumn, or if deferred until the time of planting, only thoroughly decomposed manure should be used. For an early crop for family use, sow the rows ten inches apart, with four feet between double rows. If a succession is wanted, sow at intervals of two weeks until April, the object of truckers being to secure an early rather than a large crop. Marrowfats are sown by them from the middle of November to the middle of January, and Extra Earlies from the tenth of January to the last of February. Deep planting is preferable, as it enables peas to better withstand extremes of either heat or cold. The late varieties do best when in rows far apart and with low-growing crops planted between. Commence hoeing when the peas are two inches high, and when the tendrils appear, stick with brush and draw the earth up on each side to help in supporting the vine. Considerable profits are usually realized from a fall crop of peas planted between the twentieth of August and the twentieth of September, and shipped in October or November, there being usually an active demand for them about that time. For this purpose the Despot and the Nonpareil are by far the best, as both these stocks resist heat and drought wonderfully. The reputation of our peas is taken advantage of by unscrupulous merchants to sell inferior stocks, and our friends should be careful to see that any peas offered as Tait's have our seal upon them.

PEPPER.

(*Capsicum*).

Chinese Giant.—Peppers of the large type have been increasingly profitable for Southern shippers in late years, and the Ruby King has made a great deal of money for those who have been growing it. In the Chinese Giant—now past the experimental stage—we have a



Golden Dawn Pepper.

Bell Pepper which is nearly twice as large as the Ruby King, much handsomer and of decidedly finer quality. The fruit is almost square, approximating five inches each way, and is most brilliantly colored; like the Golden Dawn and Ruby King, the thick flesh is quite different from most peppers, being so mild and sweet that it makes an excellent salad. While the bush rarely grows more than thirty inches high, it is remarkably strong of stem and branches widely like a dwarf tree. It is several days behind the Ruby King in earliness, and, according to our observation, is far less productive. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; 2 ozs., 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$5.00. Postpaid.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose.—The favorite pepper for pickling or for use as mangoes, but rather hot for any other purpose. Although very much smaller than the Ruby King, and Chinese Giant, and, in our opinion, less desirable for market, it is still preferred by some gardeners on account of its extraordinary productiveness. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; 2 ozs., 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Ruby King.—A very fine variety, the fruit of which resembles that of the Bull Nose in shape, but is lighter in color and of much milder flavor. It may be eaten raw, prepared as tomatoes and cucumbers, or made into salads. Until surpassed in size by the new Chinese Giant, the Ruby King was the most profitable market pepper, but it may have to make way for the larger and handsomer variety, except for early use. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.



Small Chili.—The variety from which pepper sauce is made. The pod is red and exceedingly pungent. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; 2 ozs., 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Long Red Cayenne.—A well-known narrow, bright pepper, which is generally dried, and used in that condition for various culinary purposes. It is always in demand, and may be brought to market either green or dried. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; 2 ozs., 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Sweet Spanish.—This is one of the mildest kinds, and is used both for salad and in pickles. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; 2 ozs., 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Red Cherry.—Named from its close resemblance to the cherry. It is used either as the Cayenne or as pickles. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; 2 ozs., 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.



Cherry Pepper.

Sweet Golden Dawn.—Very much like the Bell in shape and general appearance, but of a soft, yellow color and much less "fiery" in flavor, even the seeds being rather sweet. The bush is extraordinarily productive, more so, perhaps, than any other variety, and it is particularly recommended on account of its earliness. It has proved extremely profitable to some of the Norfolk growers. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; 2 ozs., 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—An ounce will produce about 1,000 plants. Sow in warm, mellow soil late in the spring, and when the plants are large enough, thin so as to leave eighteen inches between them. Hoe frequently to keep down all weeds, cultivating in general the same as egg plant. If the seeds are sown indoors, so as to get the plants started early, arrangements must be made to have a uniform high temperature.

PUMPKIN.

(*Cucurbita Pepo*).

King of the Mammoths.—This is recommended to all who want to grow large pumpkins for exhibitions or their own gratification, as it attains an extraordinary size under the right conditions. Specimens have been grown weighing nearly two hundred and fifty pounds, and they average twice the size of any other kind. The skin is orange colored, the flesh bright yellow and very thick, and the quality excellent. Any one endeavoring to raise exhibition pumpkins should see that the vines have ample space for growth. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; 2 ozs., 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

Jumbo.—Identical with the "King of the Mammoths." See above.

Connecticut Field.—The small early field variety, too well known to need description. It is very productive, and grown principally for stock. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts. Postpaid.

Large Cheese.—A large, flat pumpkin of extra fine quality, justly popular over the whole country. The flesh is thick, fine of grain, and extremely sweet, and it is one of the best keepers. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Cashaw.—One of the standard old varieties, popular in spite of all the new introductions. It is almost white, has a curved neck, hard skin, and very solid flesh. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Tennessee.—A bell-shaped pumpkin of medium size, with a creamy white, slightly ribbed rind; the flesh is peculiarly fine-grained, very thick and dry, and makes delicious pies, the flavor generally being considered superior to the best sorts of sweet potatoes. The vine is productive, and the pumpkins keep until very late in the season. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—A pound is sufficient for about 200 hills; five or six pounds are put to the acre in hills. Plant last of spring in hills ten feet apart. Hoe frequently until the vines get a strong growth. Pumpkins should never be allowed in the garden.



Cheese Pumpkin.

SEED POTATOES

THROUGHBRED STOCKS GROWN IN THE NORTH EXPRESSLY FOR SEED.

At the request of a great many of our customers we this year add potatoes to our list, and will hereafter be in a position to supply all the best varieties in any quantities desired. This new department has been established and will be maintained on the same level as the rest of our business, no attempt being made to cater to those who care more for price than for quality. Our seed potatoes, grown from the purest stocks on the finest farms in Aroostook County, and very carefully selected before packing, must not be classed with those handled by commission merchants and produce dealers. We believe it will be to the interest of all potato growers to give their business to a firm which for forty years has been devoted exclusively to the production of thoroughbred seeds, and has created for Norfolk the reputation of having the highest standard for seeds in the United States. Although considerable quantities of seed potatoes are annually grown in the South as a second crop, we understand that practically all the best growers now agree in preferring Northern grown stock. Our barrels contain 165 lbs., and no charge is made for either package or drayage. Prices quoted for potatoes are invariably F. O. B. Norfolk, and are subject to change as the season advances. Three to four barrels are allowed to the acre in planting.

Beauty of Hebron.—Most growers are familiar with this excellent variety, whose quality and productiveness will probably secure its continued popularity, especially for local markets. The flesh is pure white and the skin a delicate rose. 4 qts., 30 cts.; pk., 50 cts.; bush., \$1.75; per barrel on application.

Bovee.—A few years ago the Bovee was considered the best of the extra earlies, but since the introduction of the Irish Cobbler, it has been steadily losing ground, and we find that of the best informed growers few will use it at all this season. It is a handsome white potato of particularly good shape and remarkable uniformity, but is very uncertain as to yield; if the conditions are in any way unfavorable, the tubers will form too small to be merchantable. 4 qts., 30 cts.; pk., 50 cts.; bush., \$1.75; per barrel on application.

Clark's No. 1.—Like the well known Houlton Early Rose in general characteristics, this is of distinctly superior quality, and being very prolific rarely disappoints the grower. Around Norfolk it has been largely used, and we doubt if, up to the introduction of the Irish Cobbler, any potato was ever so profitable. 4 qts., 30 cts.; pk., 50 cts.; bush., \$1.75; per barrel on application.

Dewdrop.—Truckers who admire the Bovee will find in this their ideal potato, as it really represents the finest type of Bovee, having been selected from that once popular variety. The tubers are well-formed and bunched closely at the base of the plant, practically all being of marketable size. The quality also being first-rate, we anticipate an increasing demand for it every season. 4 qts., 30 cts.; pk., 50 cts.; bush., \$1.75; per barrel on application.

Green Mountain.—For the main crop this large, oval-shaped potato is probably the most satisfactory, as it is of exceptionally good table quality and enormously productive, having few small tubers. Both skin and flesh are pure white, the skin very smooth, with eyes peculiarly shallow, and it is one of the best potatoes for keeping. In many localities, this variety is better known under the name of "State of Maine." 4 qts., 30 cts.; pk., 50 cts.; bush., \$1.75; per barrel on application.

Houlton Early Rose.—(True). No description is needed of this, as it is merely the best type of the familiar old Early Rose. Our seed is grown from the genuine Aroostook stock. 4 qts., 30 cts.; pk., 50 cts.; bush., \$1.75; per barrel on application.

Irish Cobbler.—No extra early potato has ever given better results in the South than the Cobbler, now more largely planted in this section than are all other kinds combined, its pre-eminent value for Southern shippers having been established beyond question. In earliness, yield, uniformity of size and freedom from disease it stands easily first, and we recommend it strongly to all who are as yet unacquainted with it. 4 qts., 30 cts.; pk., 50 cts.; bush., \$1.75; per barrel on application.

Noroton Beauty.—Introduced only four years ago, this new extra early has not become widely known, but as it seems to have made an excellent record wherever grown, we think Southern potato growers should by all means give it a test this season. The introducers claim that it is by far the most productive of all the extra earlies, and its table quality is said to be equal to the best of the later potatoes. The skin is russet, with shadings of pink, and the flesh of snowy whiteness. 4 qts., 65 cts.; Pkt., \$1.00; bush., \$2.50; per barrel on application.

State of Maine.—Identical with the Green Mountain, described and priced above.



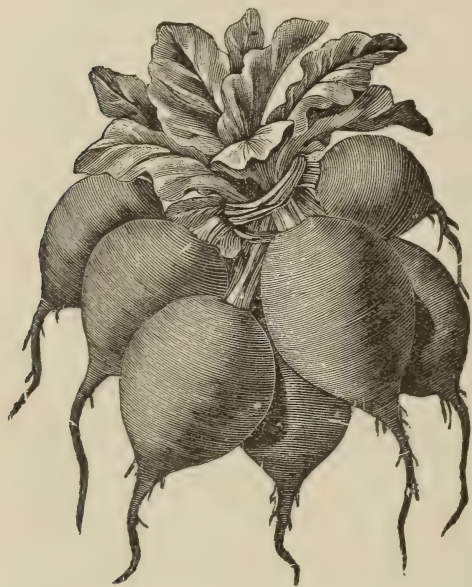
RADISH

GROWN FROM TRANSPLANTED ROOTS

(*Raphanus Sativus*).

EXTRA EARLY.

Tait's Favorite Forcing.—The greatest value of this famous radish lies in its availability for forcing under glass, under which culture it may be depended upon to pull in twenty or twenty-five days, according to the forcing given, but it is also largely used for field culture around Norfolk. It is perfect in both shape and color, the skin being a bright, transparent red, and the shape a compromise between the globe and the olive-shaped radishes—beautiful and wonderfully uniform. As a medium summer radish, it is all that could be desired, not even the famous Lady Finger surpassing it in crisp tenderness or delicacy of



Tait's Favorite Forcing Radish.

flavor, and it is an excellent all-round outdoor variety. Our seed being saved from selected and transplanted roots, the tendency of the ordinary olive-shaped radish to be irregular is never found in the Favorite. Under the most favorable conditions it is possible to grow this radish in fifteen days, astonishing as this statement may appear, and nothing compares with it for sowing at intervals in the family garden. We will be glad to make quotations for 100 to 1,000 pounds, but advise early orders, as large orders for the Favorite are already on our books. Never buy an unsealed package, as we know of at least one competing house which, trading upon the great reputation of Tait's Favorite, sells under that name a comparatively worthless radish. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid. Price per 100 lbs. and 1,000 lbs. on application.

Tait's Fancy Forcing.—A forcing radish of lovely shape and color, very suggestive of our Favorite and, like it, adapted to both open air and house or frame cultivation. We are sure it will be found a valuable acquisition for Southern use and anticipate that, for the first time, the Favorite Forcing will have to share with a rival its long undisputed popularity. The shape is almost an olive, the color vivid red and there is just enough top to tie easily.

Under protection the crop may be pulled within three weeks from the date of sowing, while in the field it leaves far behind every kind except the Favorite. By saving seed for several years from only perfect, transplanted roots, the type has been well fixed, and we offer it without reservation. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; 4 ozs., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Forcing Scarlet Globe.—One of the most desirable radishes for forcing under glass, and also good for field culture. It is very attractive in both shape and color, being a bright, transparent red and very smooth skinned. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Ne Plus Ultra.—Under this name the Forcing Scarlet Globe is often sold in the North and East. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

EARLY

Early Scarlet Turnip.—Formerly one of the leading kinds grown by our Southern truckers for shipment, but now supplanted by Tait's Favorite and the White-Tipped Scarlet Turnip. It is extremely hardy, enduring severe cold after being well rooted, and is usually uniform in shape under all circumstances, our stock being grown from transplanted and selected roots. The color is a bright scarlet and the flesh of fair quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts. Postpaid. Per 100 lbs. on application.



Early White-Tipped Scarlet Turnip.—A very handsome radish, bright red with the exception of the tail, which is pure white; it is thought by some growers to be a shade less hardy than the Scarlet Turnip, and to show more disfigurement on account of freezing weather, but it is grown more largely than any other kinds. We can supply this and all other kinds of market radishes in ton lots at special prices, and will be pleased to make quotations per 100 pounds, per 1,000 and per ton. Our seed is always French grown, saved from transplanted roots, and entirely out of the class of the cheap California, Dutch, and English radish seed. As these low-priced seeds are never from transplanted roots, there is no certainty as to shape and color, and, as a rule, there is a great tendency to side roots and forks. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts. Postpaid. Per 100 lbs. on application.

Early White Box.—The Philadelphia gardeners are partial to this radish, and it is grown to some extent in the South for shipment to that market. It is a rapid grower, rather small in size, with brittle sweet flesh and pure white skin. There is little demand for it in any place except the one mentioned, and we do not recommend it for market gardening unless used for retailing mixed with the Scarlet. A bunch of the two kinds is very attractive in appearance. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts. Postpaid.

Scarlet Olive-Shaped.—An early radish with a small top and fine olive-shaped root, but inferior in quality to Tait's Favorite, and not so desirable for market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts. Postpaid.

New White Icicle.—For forcing under glass, this pure white long radish is very desirable, as it is of very rapid growth. The flavor is exceptionally good, and its brittle, delicately tapering root is well suggested by its name. We had it carefully tested last season, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the finest white radish ever introduced, not excepting even the famous "Lady Finger." Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

White Olive-Shaped.—Like the Scarlet Olive-Shaped in general type, but snowy white in color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts. Postpaid.

French Breakfast.—This is one of the olive-shaped varieties and a great favorite for family use. At the top it is a rich scarlet, from which color it shades gradually to white at the tip. It is very early, and should be eaten when of medium size, as it soon becomes pithy and unfit for the table. A good plan is to make several sowings at intervals of five or six days, so as to have them always in perfection. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts. Postpaid.

Cincinnati Market.—This fine strain of Long Scarlet is often called the Glass Radish, on account of its extraordinary brittleness, and we are sure it will be liked by all who try it; it is somewhat larger than the ordinary long variety, is of better color and equal in earliness. Remaining a long time in condition for the table, it is of course especially good for family gardens. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Long Scarlet Short Top.—This is the long kind which is shipped most largely from the Norfolk section to the Northern markets. The root, which grows partly out of the ground, is bright scarlet and the leaves are very short. It is adapted to cultivation in the open field or in frames, but is less desirable for the latter than the Early Frame. Our French strain of the Long Scarlet Short Top is of extraordinary purity, and cannot be classed with cheap American seed, which produces roots split and misshapen. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts. Postpaid. Per 100 lbs. F. O. B. Norfolk, on application.

INTERMEDIATE.

Long Chartier.—This handsome radish may be grown to a very large size before becoming pithy, and is good for local markets. It is entirely distinct in color, being brilliant scarlet at the top, shading to rose in the middle, and blending into a pure white at the bottom. In shape it is between the olive-shaped and long. It is an excellent sort for spring, summer, and fall. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Long White Naples.—An excellent white radish, long and slender, with crisp and mildly flavored flesh. It is grown almost exclusively for summer use, and will be abandoned when growers have become acquainted with the exquisite new "Icicle" radish. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Long White Vienna.—The beautiful "Lady Finger" radish, formerly the finest outdoor long white radish in cultivation, and still the general favorite, owing to the fact that few persons know anything about the new "Icicle." It is pure white, of pretty shape, and delicious flavor, but a week later than the White Strasburg. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

White Strasburg.—A fine strain of radish, which grows to a large size and remains tender for a much longer time than most kinds of radish. Its flesh is pure white, nearly transparent,



and very pungent. For market use this is undoubtedly the best sort of its class, and those of our truckers who ship white radish to Northern markets use it almost exclusively, on account of its earliness. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid. Price per 100 lbs. on application.

Golden Summer.—Oblong turnip-shaped, with heavy foliage; it stands the heat of summer well and grows to an unusual size. The skin is very thick and coarse in texture, but the flesh is brittle and of good flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

WINTER.

New Celestial, or White Chinese.—Although the winter radishes have always been exceedingly popular with our German and Hebrew citizens, few other people have cared to grow them, as none of the old kinds are at all delicate in texture or flavor; many are almost as fiery as pepper, and are disposed to be woody after attaining full size. In the New Celestial, however, we have a radish which is really excellent for all seasons, and particularly adapted to winter use. It is about the same shape and size as the well-known large Black Spanish, but is much superior to it in every respect, being pure white, very smooth and thin skinned, juicy and wonderfully brittle. While pungent enough to satisfy any palate, it is at the same time quite sweet, and is peculiarly digestible. Market gardeners should lose no time in taking hold of it, for we are certain that no other winter radish can compete with it. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Japanese Giant (Sakurajima).—No other winter radish compares with this in size. specimens often growing over eighteen inches long, with a diameter of four or five inches. The quality is not so fine as some of the smaller kinds, but it is nevertheless much liked, and will probably become a standard winter radish. As it is not a rapid grower, the seeds should be sown not later than August, July being the best time. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Russian White Winter.—This is one of the largest radishes, often having a length of twelve or more inches; the flesh is firm and keeps perfectly. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

California White Mammoth.—Identical with Russian White Winter.

Long Black Spanish.—Formerly the most popular of the winter radishes, but now less used. The skin is black and the flesh hot and white. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Chinese Rose.—Excellent for winter use, being of firm grain and pungent flavor, but much less desirable than the New Celestial. The root is conical in shape and the skin bright rose color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—An ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; eight pounds will sow an acre in drills; broadcast, 15 pounds of long and 25 to 30 pounds of turnip are sown to the acre. The tenderness and sweetness of radishes are greatly dependent upon the rapidity of their growth, and they should not be sown upon cold and heavy soils. Dig the ground deeply and make it very rich with thoroughly rotten manure. If rank, fresh manure is used, the roots will be liable to fork. Sow as early as possible in the spring, broadcast or in drills one foot apart, thinning as needed. The early varieties are very hardy and will endure great cold before being killed, but as they are rarely good after having their growth checked, the beds should be covered in cold weather with straw or cedar brush. A very slight protection will be sufficient, especially if they are sheltered by fences or woods. Most varieties become pithy as soon as they are grown, so that successive sowings should be made every two weeks. The winter varieties are sown from the middle of July to the last of September and used as needed.

RHUBARB (PIE PLANT).

(*Rheum Hybridum*).

Myatt's Victoria.—Very large and, although somewhat later than other varieties, the best for general use. It is hard to grow rhubarb successfully in Tidewater Virginia, and we think gardeners of that locality may as well omit it from their list of profitable vegetables. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 2 ozs., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—An ounce will produce about 600 plants. Rhubarb is most satisfactorily raised from roots, but where these are not to be had, sow in April, in deep, rich ground, in drills a foot apart and one inch deep, and when well up thin out to six inches apart. In the fall trench a piece of ground at least two spades deep, manuring abundantly, and set the plants out three feet apart each way; cover with leaves the first winter, and give a dressing of coarse manure every fall. It is best not to gather the stalks the first season, and in our Southern country a shady situation is absolutely necessary to prevent the roots dying in



Tait's Thoroughbred Curled Savoy Spinach.

A plant from Mr. E. Holland's Farm, Lambert's Point, Va.

August and September. Perhaps the most profitable plan for Southern growers is to buy the roots—as offered below—setting them out in the fall, and cutting the entire yield the following spring. This means the sacrifice of the roots, but a large proportion are apt to die in any case from the heat. Rhubarb may be forced for early market, and large profits are realized by those who practice this method of cultivation. Entire clumps are taken from the open ground during the winter and set in cold frames or under the benches in hot-houses, the yield being astonishing.

RHUBARB ROOTS.

We can furnish fine Rhubarb Roots in any quantities in either fall or spring, but as they are carried in stock only during March and April, orders at any other time of the year should be sent a few days before roots are needed. Per doz., 75 cts.; per 100, \$4.50 F. O. B. Norfolk; prepaid by mail or express, per doz., \$1.00. Extra size roots will be supplied at proportionately higher prices. Suggestions regarding cultivation will be found under the heading of "Rhubarb" above.

SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

(*Tragopogon Porrifolius*).

White French.—The old standard variety of Salsify, first-class as to flavor, but so much smaller and less productive than the Sandwich Island that it should be abandoned by both private and market gardeners. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 2 ozs., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

Mammoth Sandwich Island.—A greatly improved strain, very large and superior, being fully double the size of the French Salsify and of delicate although distinct flavor. The roots are well shaped, smooth, and almost white. Market gardeners especially will find it most desirable, and will never sow the French after growing a crop of the Mammoth. Comparatively few people have any idea of the value of Salsify, and we would urge its universal use. Few vegetables are more nutritious and none more palatable, there being many ways in which it can be prepared so as to be hardly distinguishable from real oysters. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 2 ozs., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—An ounce is sufficient for sixty feet of drill, eight to ten pounds are allowed to the acre. Salsify delights in light, mellow soil dug very deeply, and which has been enriched for a previous crop. Sow thickly in spring in drills twelve inches apart, covering the seed one inch. When up about an inch, thin out to six inches apart. As the roots are perfectly hardy, they may be left in open ground all winter, care being taken to take them up before growth begins in spring. Applications of liquid manure in dry weather are very invigorating.



Salsify.



(*Spinacea Oleracea*).

Price per 100 Pounds and 1,000 Pounds will be Quoted Upon Application.

Tait's Improved Curled Savoy.—The standard spinach for Southern market gardening must be a plant which will, unprotected, endure our most rigorous winters, which will give the greatest possible yield, and which, when shipped to far distant markets, will arrive fresh and uncrushed. It has been our endeavor to produce in "Tait's Improved Savoy" a spinach which would meet perfectly all these requirements, and we have succeeded so that it has now reached a point where improvement seems hardly possible. The leaves are of the brightest green, and curled to perfection, and retain their peculiar crispness long after being cut and packed. Triangular, prickly seed, indicating the presence of the flat, smooth-leaved variety, appear to a very limited extent in the seed sent out by us, our fields being very thoroughly "rogued," and the seed cleaned by machinery especially arranged for removing them. Many thousands of dollars have been lost by Norfolk truckers in recent years through using cheap, inferior stocks of spinach, and in this immediate section we should not need to warn all growers against careless buying of the seed. As we are among the largest



growers of spinach seed in the world, we can, and invariably do, offer it at as low a price as is consistent with the grade of our seed. It is a matter of impossibility for any house to legitimately undersell us on spinach, and there are few indeed who are in a position to compete with us at all. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts. Postpaid. Price per 100 lbs. and per 1,000 lbs. on application.

Victoria.—This is unquestionably the best spinach for spring sowing, as it is of delicious quality, and very productive and slower than any other kind to shoot to seed. The leaves are savoyed and very dark in color. Oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts. Postpaid.

Long Standing.—A heavy cropper, which will stand two weeks longer than the Savoy before going to seed. It is a good variety for family use, but is less desirable than the Victoria strain of Long Standing. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts. Postpaid.

Large Viroflay.—Northern gardeners like this spinach for spring sowings, as it is very productive. We do not recommend it for use in this section, the Savoy being preferable. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts. Postpaid.

Round Leaved.—A standard variety in the North and the best for family use. It will not, however, bear shipment. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts. Postpaid.

Prickly.—A vigorous and hardy variety, but not so prolific as other kinds. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts. Postpaid.

Round Flanders.—Very productive and an excellent spinach. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts. Postpaid.

New Zealand Summer.—In the South ordinary kinds of spinach are worthless during the warm season, and there are many gardeners who will be glad to welcome this introduction from New Zealand, since it endures heat wonderfully. Although used in the kitchen in the same way as ordinary spinach, it is really entirely distinct, being a plant of considerable size with branches. It grows vigorously all the summer, and produces an astonishing amount of foliage, new leaves promptly taking the place of those which are cut; the young branches are also edible, and may be cooked with the leaves. The leaf is very thick, soft and fleshy, and like Savoy Spinach, extremely nutritious and digestible. The seeds germinate better and more quickly if soaked in warm water over night. We are sure it will become extremely popular, and urge our readers to give it general trial. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—An ounce is sufficient for seventy-five feet of drill; in two and a half foot rows twelve pounds are put to the acre; in ten-inch rows, forty pounds to the acre. Spinach cannot be grown upon poor land. Manure heavily and trench deeply, then for early spring use sow from twentieth September to twentieth October in drills one inch deep and fifteen inches apart. If it is intended for cutting during December, sowings may be made as early as first September, but there is considerable danger of failing to get a "stand" if the month be a warm one, as spinach is a cold-weather plant, and succumbs very quickly to either dry or moist heat. As a field crop, our large growers now plant it on well-drained wide beds, with the rows nine or ten inches apart. When the plants are started, commence thinning out until they are from four to ten inches apart, according to the strength of the soil. Sow again for summer use early in the spring, and continue to sow at intervals until warm weather sets in, after which all kinds except the New Zealand rapidly run to seed.

SQUASH

(*Cucurbita Melopepo*).

Price Per 100 Pounds on Application.

BUSH VARIETIES.

Early White Bush.—This variety, which was formerly the earliest squash, grows in a bush form, and taking up little room in the field or garden was for many years largely grown for both market and family use. The flesh is finely grained and of good flavor, but as it is not nearly so showy and not as early as the Silver Custard, it is now rapidly going out of cultivation; no one would think of using it after seeing the improved variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; 4 ozs., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Silver Custard.—Every market gardener who grows early scallop squash should use this, as it is an immense improvement upon the Early White Bush. It is considerably earlier as well as almost double the size of the old kind, and is at the same time handsomer and of better quality. We have been selling it for a number of years, and find that it is always appreciated wherever it is introduced. A special beauty is its striking purity of color, and we also call at-

tention to the firm texture of the rind, which enables it to bear shipment perfectly. The fruit is often more than a foot across and thick in proportion. As pure stocks of White Bush are very uncommon, we are confident all market gardeners will be delighted with this. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Golden Bush.—Similar to the White in every respect except color. The skin is a deep orange yellow, with pale yellow, well-flavored flesh. It is very productive, but less desirable than the Golden Custard. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.



Crookneck Squash.

Golden Custard.—Those who prefer the yellow bush squash will find this the best kind for their use, as it is decidedly superior to the ordinary Golden Bush. It is very large, beautifully colored, and of the best quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Mammoth Yellow Summer Crookneck.—Valuable for early crop, and the best and richest summer squash; skin bright yellow, and when true covered with warty excrescences, the shell becoming exceedingly hard when ripe. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Straight-Necked Yellow Summer.—This is an improvement on the Crookneck, and is considered not only more attractive in shape, but also of superior quality. In general character it is much the same as the Crookneck. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

RUNNING VARIETIES.

The Delicious.—All who care for winter squash will admit that this variety has been well named. It is not yet perfectly uniform in size and coloring, but can be commended as perhaps the sweetest and best grained of all table squash. The weight runs from five to ten pounds each, the skin is dark green and the flesh, which has remarkable thickness, is a dark orange. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; 4 ozs., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Canada Crookneck.—Not of the largest size, but an excellent variety, much liked for winter use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Boston Marrow.—An old standard variety, with thin skin of deep orange color, mottled with cream when ripe. It can usually be cut about fifteen days after the bush sorts listed, and keeps quite well, being used for fall and winter. It has fine grained flesh of much richness, but more moist than the Hubbard. Our strain of the Boston Marrow is as pure as selection can make it, and must not be confounded with the common stocks sold at low prices. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Early Orange Marrow.—For a number of years this fine squash—a great improvement upon the Boston Marrow—has been only partially appreciated, but we note that it is now taking the prominence to which it has always been entitled. It is, perhaps, the most delicately flavored of all, and is especially valuable to truckers on account of its earliness. It is remarkably prolific, and we recommend it for both the early and late crops. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

Hubbard.—Of superior quality and largely used in the Northern States, as it may be kept through the winter. The shell is a bluish green, sometimes shaded with yellow and orange with orange-yellow flesh. It is especially popular in the North, being there considered the equal of sweet potatoes for baking, but for some reason does not usually succeed in this section. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Delicate.—Whether for summer or winter use, this small but very prolific squash will be found excellent. The fruit is oblong, orange-yellow, and striped with green, the flesh being richly flavored and as dry as the Hubbard. It is extra early, but keeps well, and, aside



Boston Marrow Squash.

from its smallness, ranks with the best winter squashes. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Mammoth Chili.—With extra care this orange-yellow, smooth-skinned squash will attain a really enormous size, specimens having been produced which weighed over two hundred pounds. It is of good quality, the flesh being extra thick, sweet and very fine grained. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—An ounce of bush is sufficient for fifty hills, four or five pounds being put to the acre. An ounce of running for twenty hills, three or four pounds to the acre. When all danger of frost is past and the ground becomes warm, plant in hills in the same manner as cucumbers and melons, allowing eight or ten seeds for each hill. The bush varieties should be about four feet apart and the running kinds about eight feet apart. When the plants are up, thin so as to leave three of the strongest plants, and keep the weeds well hoed off. Care should be taken to avoid growing squashes in the vicinity of other cucurbitaceous plants, as hybridization is almost certain to follow.

SPRING SPROUTS.

(See Kale).



(*Solanum Lycopersicum.*)

New June Pink.—This new variety has been thoroughly tested in the past three years, so that we can definitely fix its place among the extra early tomatoes. The best growers all agree that it is fully as early as the Earliana, no less prolific and much more attractive on account of its beautiful color. The fruit although of only medium size like the Earliana, is smooth and covered with a skin too tough to crack readily or to bruise in shipment. As there are so many later tomatoes of superior size and quality, the June Pink is naturally more adapted to the market garden than for family use, but it is a really excellent tomato and even private gardens should have enough plants to furnish them with early fruit. Large profits having been realized throughout the south on the Earliana, this better colored rival should interest all those who grow tomatoes for early shipment, and we recommend it very strongly. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; 2 ozs., 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$5.00.

Sparks Earliana.—Numbers of our principal growers now depend upon this altogether, and practically all use it to some extent, in spite of the growing popularity of the June Pink. We have a large quantity of seed grown from the best stock, and offer it again with confidence, although we are far from endorsing the extravagant claims made for it by certain seedsmen. It is sometimes represented—by illustration and description—as having fine, very large fruit; but such representations are misleading. A bright red tomato, rather under than over medium size, and of indifferent quality, the Earliana would be almost worthless were it not one of the first to color up and productive to an extraordinary degree. It has a substantial skin, is quite solid, and carries well in shipment, but we believe it will be supplanted by the June Pink in another year or two, the latter variety being of much better color and quality. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; 2 ozs., 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.



June Pink Tomato.

Tait's Norfolk.—There has long been a demand for a tomato with the color and quality of the famous old Acme, but more prolific and free from its extraordinary liability to the various diseases of tomatoes. The Beauty partially met this want, but even it had a num-



ber of shortcomings, being liable to blight and not always of satisfactory size. In the carefully bred strain which we call "Tait's Norfolk" Acme blood is manifest in the smooth skin and brilliant coloring, but the vines are most vigorous and, up to this time, singularly immune to blight. As it is also of unsurpassed productiveness and quite uniform in its large size, it should satisfy every grower who seeks a combination of beauty, quality and yield. Like all fine varieties, it is of course decidedly later than June Pink or Earliana. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 50 cts.; 4 ozs., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00.

Chalk's Jewel.—Of the early red tomatoes this is undoubtedly one of the best, although we warn our readers against the claim often made that it is ready for picking at the same time as the Earliana; on the contrary, we believe it will average quite a week later. As an offset to this handicap, however, the Jewel is thicker, more solid and fleshy, and of distinctly superior quality, being—what very few extra early kinds are—a really fine tomato for table use. The Jewel has been largely grown in the interior as well as along the Atlantic coast for several seasons, and has now taken a high place among the standard market gardening tomatoes. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

Matchless.—The size, appearance and extra fine quality of this tomato have made it a favorite wherever it has been used in the past two years, and we feel safe in recommending it cordially for the main crop and for fall use. Few varieties are so smooth and solid, and the fully-ripened fruit keeps perfectly for many days after picking, so that it may be shipped less green than most kinds. The color is bright red, and the skin does not crack to any extent in rainy seasons. While it cannot compete as to earliness with the Earliana or the Jewel, it is entirely out of their class in other respects, and should be especially profitable for those who cater to local markets which like red tomatoes. For family use, it is almost ideal unless a pink tomato is preferred. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

Emperor.—Now that the Beauty has become so liable to blight, the introduction of a hardy purple tomato will be warmly welcomed, there being so many markets which prefer fruit of that color and are willing to pay more for them than for red ones. The Emperor is of the same color as the well-known Beauty, equals it in size, quality and productiveness, and has not yet shown any tendency to disease. We do not know of any tomato which promises more than this, if extra earliness is not of the first importance. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.



New Emperor Tomato.

Beauty.—This beautiful tomato was once decidedly the favorite for both market and family gardens, although its tendency to blight in unfavorable seasons has cost it much of its former popularity. The skin is crimson purple, perfectly smooth, and the flesh light pink and of the finest flavor. The fruit grows in clusters, and is borne from early to late in the season. Like all our stocks of tomatoes, the seed is grown under the most careful inspection, and such seed should not be classed with the cheap seed sold by canners at nominal prices. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Acme.—The fruit of this variety has the pinkish purple color so much in demand in some markets, and it was a favorite shipping tomato for many years. It is round, solid, and of extra fine quality, but is extremely thin-skinned and a very unsafe variety for market, owing to its liability to rot and blight. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Stone.—Few tomatoes are as good as this for canning, as it is of extraordinary solidity, and may be put up so as to look almost as perfect as when picked. Market gardeners will not find it desirable for the first crop, as it is by no means so early as some other fine tomatoes, but it is excellent for later general use. It is beautifully smooth and deep scarlet in color. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Perfection.—Solid, smooth, and early, the Perfection was long considered the best red tomato, but it has been supplanted by various new varieties, all superior to it in general characteristics. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Dwarf Champion.—This original of the dwarf tomatoes grows in a compact bush form,



with thick, sharp-pointed stems and heavy foliage, even when in full bearing retaining its upright form, with the fruit held well off the ground. It resembles the Beauty in solidity, color, and symmetrical form, and has a very long bearing season, but is little used outside of family gardens. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Ponderosa.—There has been a steady improvement in the Ponderosa ever since it was introduced, and it is consequently constantly gaining in favor, although its lateness necessarily limits its usefulness in the South. The wrinkles and ridges which at first disfigured it so much have been bred out by yearly selection, the shape is much more symmetrical, and it is no exaggeration to say that the seeds have almost disappeared, their place being taken by solid flesh. A slice of the fruit is really almost as meaty as a beefsteak, and what adds greatly to its attractiveness is the beautiful color of the interior, the flesh being bright red to the centre. In size it so surpasses all the other large tomatoes that one can easily find specimens running from one to one and a half pounds, and we are often amused by the sensation the size of the Ponderosa creates in sections where it is not known. The flavor is good, and for slicing it is perhaps the best tomato we have. To get the best results, the vine should be supported by a trellis of some sort, and it should be noted that we recommend it for local markets and family use exclusively. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; 2 ozs., 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Golden Queen.—A large tomato with yellow skin and solid flesh, deeply ribbed. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Yellow Pear.—This variety furnishes the yellow pear-shaped fruit which is so much used for preserves and pickles. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Red Pear.—Equally as good as the Yellow Pear, and preferred by many on account of its brilliant coloring. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

Yellow Plum.—Perfectly smooth, of oval shape, lemon-yellow color, and very pretty when preserved. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Red Cherry.—Fruit about an inch in diameter, set in bunches and grown for pickles. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Yellow Cherry.—This dainty little tomato makes very decorative preserves, and is deliciously flavored. It is a shade smaller than the Red Cherry, but is no less productive. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 ozs., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

CULTURE.—An ounce will produce about 2,000 plants. The tomato flourishes best in warm, light soil, moderately rich. For early use sow in January in a hot-bed, or, if only a few plants are wanted, they may be sown in a window box. In order to get the plants strong and stocky, they ought to be transplanted when two or three inches high; and when all danger of frost has passed, set out in the open ground about four feet apart. For a late crop sow in the open ground in early spring or at any time up to the middle of July. Pinching off the extremities of the vines will accelerate early fruiting. Tomatoes succeed much better when they are supported by brush, or trained to a trellis, and we strongly recommend all amateur growers to adopt the latter method in their gardens. A great deal of room can be saved, and rotting of the fruit almost entirely prevented. The trellis should be made about four and a half feet high, with horizontal slats not more than eighteen inches apart. The posts must be very firmly set in the ground, as the weight when the vines are in full bearing is greater than might be supposed.



(*Brassica Rapa*).

Extra Early White Milan. This extra early turnip is a selection from the well known Purple Top Milan, and is particularly recommended to all market gardeners. It is the same as the older variety except as to color. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Early Snowball.—All of the early white turnips in common use are flat, and we are sure there will be the warmest of welcomes for this charming little variety so soon as its qualities are known. It is precisely the shape of an orange, beautifully white, and most delicate in flavor, being really sweet so long as it is growing. We recommend it for sowing to immediately follow the White Milan, these two representing the best to be had in spring turnips. Oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.



-:- Prices of all these Seeds are "F. O. B. Norfolk," and subject to change. -:-

Artichoke Roots (*Helianthus Tuberosus*).—These grow in the form of large tubers, and are not only good for table use when boiled or pickled, but furnish also an excellent food for hogs, being very fattening. Nothing is more easily and cheaply grown than a crop of artichokes, and their productiveness is evidenced by the fact that the yield is said to often exceed two hundred barrels to the acre. They are planted in much the same way as Irish potatoes, the tubers being cut to any desired number of eyes, one being enough. The rows should be not less than three feet apart, with two feet between the hills. Planting may be begun as early as April 1st. After the crop has matured, hogs may be simply turned into the field and left to take care of themselves. From two to three bushels are required to plant an acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 35 cts.; per bush., \$1.50 F. O. B. Norfolk; per bbl., \$4.00 F. O. B. Norfolk.

Barley.—(See Cereals.)

Beggar Weed (*Desmodium Molle*).—If one-half of what has been written about this forage plant were true, the Southern States would soon be in extraordinary state of prosperity. It will probably prove to be valuable in helping to restore worn-out soils, but can hardly fulfill the claims for it as a forage plant. We think it will be worth trying on sandy pine lands, but advise against risking any large acreage. The seed is sown either in drills or broadcast, May being the best month for sowing. Price variable. For an acre, five pounds in drills; twelve pounds broadcast.

Broom Corn (Improved Evergreen).—This variety grows about eight feet high, has a permanent green color, and is practically free from crooked, irregular brush. It succeeds best on strong, deep soil with good drainage, and as cold is very injurious, sowings must not be made until the ground is warm. To keep the brush in good shape it is necessary to bend the head down about the time the seeds mature. Drill in rows three feet apart and cultivate as ordinary corn. For an acre, five pounds. Lb., 12½ cts.

Buckwheat.—(See Cereals.)

BEANS.

Soja (*Soja Hispida*).—Many uses are found for this plant, the cultivation of which has been generally revived after a long period of neglect. It is very prolific, and tests of the nutritive value of the beans indicate that it is decidedly superior to Cow-Peas for feeding purposes. For ensilage and fertilizing also it is very valuable, and we do not wonder that the demand each year is increasing enormously. The plant thrives well in hot and dry weather, and has a stout stalk which holds the pod well clear of the ground, the pods being produced in clusters of from two to five, each containing three or four smooth, nankeen colored seed. They mature nearly simultaneously, and the harvesting can be done very cheaply by cutting the stalk instead of pulling the pods by hand. If it is desired, the vines may be left standing and stock turned into the field to feed upon them. Two or three crops of Soja Beans turned under will literally transform poor land, and it is the greatest of pities more are not so used throughout the South. The best time for planting is about the month of May, when corn would be put in. We strongly recommend all farmers to sow them in the corn-fields at the time of the final cultivation. They may be sown broadcast at the rate of one bushel to the acre, or in drills three and a half feet apart, with eighteen inches between the hills, allowing three beans to the hill; a peck will drill about an acre. Price variable.

Velvet (*Dolichos Multiflorus*).—Among the newer forage plants this stands very high, as it is probably the most productive of its class and the best adapted to really poor soils. The growth is little less than marvelous, the vines attaining a length of ten or more yards, while the pods are borne in enormous clusters. All the Experiment Stations unite in declaring its



nutritive value to be remarkable, the results of the Florida Experiment Station test being summed up as follows:

"I believe it can be cut advantageously almost any time from June to October, and cured in less time than cow-pea hay, because the stems are smaller. It seems to make an excellent hay, and the stock eat it well. It is a heavy nitrogen gatherer and the tubercles on its roots are the largest of any plant I have observed. Corn-like clusters of tubercles have been collected that makes a mass, from one single growth, almost as large as a common hen's egg."

It is certainly one of the best crops for turning under to improve land, and we advise all Southern farmers to take it under consideration. For an acre, three pecks. Price variable.

White or Navy.—If saved bright, these are usually a most profitable crop and more should be grown in the South. The vine is dwarf, very prolific, and produces a white bean, small and round oval in shape, the table quality being excellent. As the weevil is likely to attack beans harvested during warm weather, it is best not to plant before the last of June. The ground should be well prepared by ploughing and harrowing, and drills made about two and a half feet apart. The beans are either drilled or dropped by hand, being covered a little less than two inches. Deep cultivation is undesirable, and it is only necessary to keep the surface well loosened. When the majority of the pods have turned yellow, the plants should be pulled up by the roots and after being left for a day or two to dry, spread in the barn until thoroughly cured. After threshing, fan and hand-pick if possible, as a fine sample will sell much more readily and at a far better price. In Carolina they are often very profitably used for replanting missing hills in the cotton fields. For an acre, three pecks. Price variable.

Esparsette.—(See Sainfoin.)

Hemp.—(See Seeds for Birds.)

Japan Clover.—(See Clovers.)

Kaffir Corn.—(See Sorghums.)

Lespedeza.—(See Japan Clover.)

Millo Maize.—(See Sorghums.)

Oats.—(See Cereals.)

PEAS.

Canadian Field.—These are very valuable for stock feeding, and are being more largely used each season. They are put at the rate of two bushels to the acre broadcast, being frequently sown with oats, a combination which is extremely satisfactory. A bushel and a half of each to the acre is sufficient, the peas, of course, being ploughed in to the usual depth and the oats put in afterwards with a harrow. Sowings should be made as early as possible in the spring and the crop is usually ready for cutting in May or June. They are very easily cured, especially when grown with some cereal crop, and almost all kinds of stock are fond of the hay. Price variable.

Japan.—(See Soja Beans.)

Stock.—(See Soja Beans.)

Pearl Millet.—(See Millet.)

Penicillaria.—(See Pearl Millet.)

Rape, Dwarf Essex.—An excellent forage plant, especially for sheep, and grown extensively for them in Europe, though little known in this country until recent years. It grows with wonderful rapidity, being usually ready for pasturage six or eight weeks after sowing, and an acre is said to support a dozen sheep for more than a month. Almost any soil will grow it, and the yield per acre is simply enormous, more than twenty tons per acre having been often produced on good ground. Stock feeding upon Rape should be supplied with salt freely. When young it makes a delicious, tender, sweet salad, being often sown solely for this purpose. Sow from early summer until late fall, putting six pounds to the acre broadcast or three pounds in drills. We offer the genuine Dwarf Essex, importing it ourselves, and can guarantee its freedom from mixture with the inferior annual variety. 1 lb., 25 cts.; post paid; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$12.50; all F. O. B. Norfolk.

Reana Luxurians.—(See Teosinte.)

Rye.—(See Cereals.)

Sorghum.—(See Sorghums.)

Sunflower, Mammoth Russian (Helianthus Annuus).—This enormous variety is a great improvement on the native sunflower, being much more vigorous and productive. It is adapted to almost any soil and situations, and there are few farms that could not spare some field for it which would otherwise lie unused. The flower heads frequently measure a foot or a foot and a half across, and are packed at maturity with large, plump seeds, marked with black and white. In some countries immense acreages are grown simply for oil, which may be extracted from the seed, a hundred bushels of which can be easily produced on an acre of rich ground, but the principal use made of them here is in poultry feeding. Poultry are extremely fond of the seed, and when thus fed fatten more rapidly, perhaps, than on any other food. In addition to the value of the seed, the leaves are used for forage and the stalks for fuel. Plant in drills three or four feet apart, with eighteen inches between the hills, and cultivation the same as corn. When the seeds are hard, cut off the heads and pile them

loosely in a well-ventilated place to cure; they may then be easily threshed out and cleaned. For an acre, four to six pounds. Lb., 10 cts.; per 100 lbs. on application.

Sainfoin or Esparsette.—A forage plant which has long been extensively grown in France and Southern Europe, although it has been little used in this country except in some of the far Western States. It thrives best on chalky, sandy soils, and cannot be successfully grown on any ground which does not contain considerable lime. The plant grows to the height of two and a half to three feet and improves land in the same way as the clovers. It belongs to the leguminous family, and when fed to milch cows is said to increase the quantity and richness of the milk. It is a perennial, flowering about the same time as Red Clover and may be sown in either fall or spring. A well-set field should be productive under favorable conditions for at least five years. For an acre, 3 bushels.

Teosinte (Reana Luxurians).—A Central American fodder plant which waited a long time for recognition from our farmers, but is now extremely popular, more and more being used each year. It bears, in general appearance, considerable resemblance to Indian Corn, but the leaves are longer and broader, while the stalk contains a sweet sap. The growth is exceedingly rapid, and it will often attain a height of twelve or more feet, an amazing number of shoots being produced by each plant. The stalks are thickly set with foliage, which horses and cattle eat greedily. Like most other plants of its kind, Teosinte is very

sensitive to cold, and should, therefore, be grown only in warm climates, and sowing deferred until the danger of frost is past. In favorable seasons several cuttings may usually be made. Make the rows three feet apart, dropping two or three seeds every twelve inches. We feel sure that all who need crops of this sort will be pleased with Teosinte, having never yet received an unfavorable report regarding it. For an acre, four pounds. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts. Postpaid. 5 lbs. and upwards 65 cts. per lb. F. O. B. Norfolk.



Teosinte.

condition until the middle of July, all stock eating it with the greatest relish. Price variable. For an acre, one and a half bushels.

Wheat.—(See Cereals.)

Vetch, Sand, Hairy or Winter (Vicia Villosa).—After the most thorough tests the best informed farmers now consider this one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable, of forage plants within the reach of Southern farmers. Good authorities claim that it will yield from six to ten tons of green food to the acre and its nutritive value has been determined to be much greater than Clover. It makes good and easily cured hay, and is perfectly hardy, thriving on poor, arid, sandy soil, while on rich soil it makes a growth of five feet or more. Any kind of grain may be sown with it, but wheat will be found the most satisfactory, as it gives such a good support to the vines, which, without some support, fall and get into a thick mass. It is available for use for a remarkably long time, beginning to blossom about the last of April and remaining in

FLOWER SEEDS

*A select Collection
for Southern Gardeners.*

GARDENERS in the Southern States who have been successful with vegetables, roses, bulbous plants, etc., often make a serious mistake when they begin the cultivation of flowers from seed. Instead of ascertaining the kinds best suited to our hot climate, they are apt to make a selection at random from some comprehensive list which describes the flowers simply as they are in their perfection. Meeting with failure for this reason, they become discouraged, and perhaps abandon what might have become one of the most intense of their pleasures. In the arrangement of this list it has not been our endeavor to secure variety at the expense of discrimination, but it will be found to contain most of those which are of real value in the South.

Annuals Are raised exclusively from seed. They bloom and die the same year.

Biennials Live two years, flowering usually in the second. Many kinds, if sown in the fall, will show bloom the following spring.

Perennials Are herbaceous plants, lasting three or more years with the same blooming habits as the Biennials. Perennials marked "tender" should be taken from the ground before freezing weather, stored away from frost, and reset in the ground as soon as danger from cold is past.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING FLOWER SEED.

SOWING IN THE OPEN GROUND.

Hardy. The varieties designated as Hardy may be sown as early as the 10th of March unless the season is backward.

Half-Hardy. Those which are Half-Hardy should not be risked until the ground becomes warm under the surface; about the middle of April in ordinary years.

Tender. A few are marked Tender, and they may be sown during May.

In sowing flower seed a very common mistake is made in covering them too deeply. The seeds are, as a rule, extremely small, many being almost as fine as dust, and a safe rule is to cover them their respective thicknesses. This is best done by simply pressing them into the soil, which must be finely pulverized, with the palm of the hand or a board.

Some varieties have seeds large enough to produce a vigorous root, and such may be covered from one-quarter to one-half an inch, according to their size.

Never fail to press the earth firmly over the seeds, and a piece of bagging laid on the bed will prevent excessive evaporation or damage from washing rains while the seeds are germinating.

Hardy annuals may be sown where they are to bloom, but, unless otherwise cautioned, it is always preferable to transplant.

The height which each variety may be expected to attain is included in its description as a guide to the most effective arrangement when different kinds are placed in the same bed or border. The taller flowers should be placed in the rear to avoid the choking of smaller and less vigorous kinds.

SOWING IN BOXES.

Where it is convenient, we advise shallow boxes filled with rich, light loam, and placed in a warm window as the best method of starting flower seeds. As the plants grow, give plenty of air and sunlight and avoid excessive watering. When large enough to handle, transplant into new boxes, so as to have strong plants ready to go in the garden at the proper season.

Abronia Umbrellata.

A charming trailing plant with sweet-scented lilac flowers formed in a head like that of a Verbena. It remains in bloom for a long time, and is very useful for hanging baskets. The husk should always be removed from the seed before sowing in order to facilitate the germination. Half-hardy annual. 5 inches. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

Acerolium.

One of the most beautiful of the Everlastings, hardy and robust in habit, and adapted to almost any good soil. They are very desirable for winter bouquets, and when grown for this purpose should be cut as they begin to expand, and allowed to dry in the shade. The flowers are shaped much like field daisies. Half-hardy annual. 3 feet. Rose and white mixture. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

Ageratum Mexicanum.

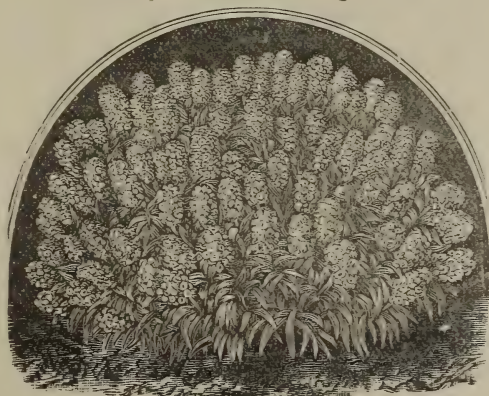
The wild Ageratum is familiar to every one who notices the plants along our Southern roadsides, its tiny blue tufted flowers being often so massed as to give almost the effect of solid sheets of color. The cultivated varieties are splendid for large clumps or masses, and are adapted to almost any situation. The Dwarf Imperial, which we offer, blooms more freely than any other Ageratum, and is one of the plants available for bouquets both winter and summer. Half-hardy annual. 8 to 12 inches. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Agrostemma.

Although a perennial, the Agrostemma blooms the first season, and is fine for cutting, as the flowers are produced on long slender stems. Being not unlike some of the single Dianthus, it is often called the Mullein Pink. Hardy perennial. 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

Alyssum.

A hardy annual which begins to flower

**Sweet Alyssum.**

when very young, and is literally covered almost all the season with its sweet white flowers. It is especially adapted to borders

or for rock work in the summer, and may be used effectively in window boxes for winter blooming.

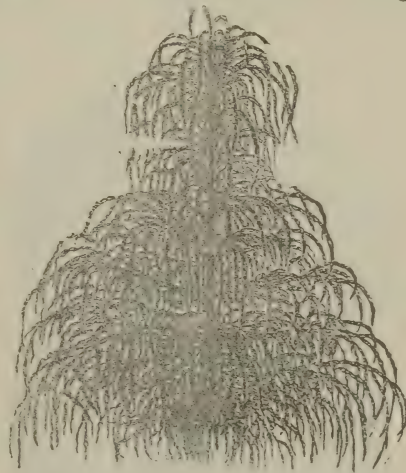
Little Gem.—This is the prettiest variety, being so dwarf and so full of bloom that it has been named "The Carpet of Snow." 4 inches. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Sweet Alyssum.—An old garden favorite, familiar to all. It is of trailing habit, and better than the Little Gem for rockeries. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

Amaranthus.

Caudatus.—Graceful plants which are very ornamental in the border, and are highly valued by landscape gardeners for use in little nooks, etc. The blossom being a long raceme, drooping and blood-red in color, lends itself very effectively to grouping with cut flowers. Half-hardy annual. 3 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

Globe.—A familiar old Amaranthus much admired for its ornamental effect in the gar-

**Amaranthus Salicifolius.**

den, and also useful when dried. The heads will retain their beauty of color for years, if gathered before the bloom is too far advanced, and dried carefully in a dark closet. The flowers are produced in great profusion, and exhibit a wide range of bright coloring. Half-hardy annual. 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

Salicifolius.—A fine foliage plant which grows in pyramidal form, and is extremely suggestive of a fountain of colored water. The leaves when fully grown are about a foot in length and one-quarter inch wide, beautifully undulated, their color changing as the plant matures from green to orange-red and bronze. It is a half-hardy annual, attaining a height of four feet when planted in rich soil. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Tricolor.—The "Joseph's Coat" is one of the most valuable of the Amaranthus family,



the showy reds, yellows, and greens of its leaves being very effective wherever color is desired. It is of trim, upright growth, and looks well when planted singly. Half-hardy annual. 3 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.

Antirrhinum, or Snapdragon.

This useful border plant, which is an old favorite, has been greatly improved in late years, and is now one of the most effective of flowers, either singly or in clumps, the colors being remarkably brilliant; it is also very fine for cutting, few flowers being more decorative than these rich spikes. If the seed is sown early, Snapdragon, though perennial, will bloom the first season. The seed we offer is the finest French stock, and we are sure that those who are not familiar with the improved Snapdragon will be delighted with it. Half-hardy. 2 feet. **Finest mixed.** Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Giant Variegated.—These are particularly pretty, the large blossoms being brilliantly striped and blotched. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Arctotis Grandis.

The appearance of this remarkable new annual is well suggested by the name which



Types of Asters.

has been given it—the Blue-Eyed African Daisy—and it is likely to become one of the greatest favorites everywhere, its luxuriant growth being an especial recommendation to those gardeners who are not usually successful with flowers. It grows very rapidly, making a handsome bush about three feet high; the foliage is somewhat suggestive of the Dusty Miller. The flowers—often three inches across—are pure white, with a bright

blue centre, surrounded by pale gold, the under side of the petals being pale lilac. Hardy annual. 3 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Asters.

In the South the Aster sometimes fails to reach the perfection developed in cooler climates, but this does not prevent their being among the very choicest of our summer flowers. In beauty of form and color they have few rivals, and their usefulness as cut flowers makes them very valuable for market as well as for the home garden. Many small gardeners earn from a thrifty bed of asters far more than could have been realized from the same space in vegetables—and with perhaps less trouble and expense. If planted in a place not too hot, they require little care, the black aster beetle being the worst enemy, and these are so easily seen that it is an easy matter to pick them off before damage is done. A mulch around the roots will be found very beneficial during hot weather, and water should be given freely when needed. We offer a carefully selected list of the handsomest ones, and suggest the use of both early and late kinds in order to lengthen the season. Half-hardy annual. 1 to 2 feet.

German Quilled.—The familiar double Aster, with quilled petals, very reliable, but less beautiful than some of the newer kinds. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Queen of the Market.—Especially valuable for early use, as it is ready for cutting a fortnight before most Asters. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Pyramidal Paeony Flowered.—These have incurved petals, and are fine for cutting. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Globe Paeony Flowered.—Very similar to fine Paeonies, and of lovely colors. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Truffaut's Perfection.—One of the finest of all types. The flowers are very double, beautifully formed, and the long, curved petals are of extraordinary size. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Victoria.—A superb Aster growing in a compact pyramid and producing from one to two dozen large flowers with reflexed petals. A single blossom will often measure full four inches across, and the colors range from the most delicate shades to deep purple and scarlet. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$2.00.

White Rose Flowered.—We commend this particularly for late use, as it comes into bloom about the time most Asters are past their best. The flowers are large and not unlike pure white chrysanthemums. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$2.00.

Pyramidal Bouquet.—An excellent variety for bedding. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

DISCOUNT

Purchasers sending cash for Flower Seeds may select packets to the value of \$1.25 for each dollar remitted. We pay all postage or express charges on flower seed orders



Ostrich Feather.—A unique race characterized by petals of such delicacy and exquisite form that the flowers suggest at once the name which has been given it. No description can really convey any adequate idea of their charm and decorative value. The stems are long and, under good cultivation, the flowers will measure as much as four inches in diameter. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.50.

Comet.—This distinct class of branching Aster is of vigorous growth, and has flowers very much like some of the feathery Japanese Chrysanthemums. All the outer petals curve outward irregularly, giving a curious but remarkable artistic effect. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$2.00.

Balsam Pear.

This vigorous climber has handsome leaves, which give quick and dense shade for verandahs, etc., and bears a small yellowish white flower. The orange-colored fruit, which is covered with warty protuberances, bursts open when ripe and turns back, showing bright red seeds. It is a really handsome vine and very interesting to those unfamiliar with it. Preserved in spirits, the ripe fruit is highly valued by old-fashioned people for its supposed value in healing cuts and bruises. Half-hardy annual. 12 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Balsam Apple.

There is little difference between this and the Balsam Pear, except in the shape of the fruit. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Balsam.

Like many others of the old garden favorites, the "Lady Slipper" or "Touch-me-not" has been improved almost out of resemblance to the original type. While of little value for bouquets, it is certainly a magnificent outdoor plant, with its gorgeous masses of beautiful and brilliantly colored flowers. No flower is more easily cultivated, and it succeeds in almost any good soil. Half-hardy annual. 2 feet.

Camellia Flowered.—A beautiful variety of perfect form and hardly to be distinguished from the Camellia. All colors mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Mixed Double.—Only a very small percentage of single flowers will ever be found in this mixture. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Balloon Vine.

A rapidly-growing climber of attractive foliage, and remarkable for the inflated membranous capsule from which the name Balloon Vine is derived. This peculiarity also suggests its other name of "Love-in-a-Puff." The flower is white and inconspicuous. Half-hardy annual. 10 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Browallia.

A very desirable plant, which produces pretty, delicate flowers in great profusion during summer and autumn. It is excellent for edging or baskets, and may be potted for

winter blooming. Half-hardy annual. 1 foot. Blue and white mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

Calendula.

Whenever a showy mass of color is wanted without much trouble or expense, the Calendula will be found most serviceable. It flourishes under almost all conditions, and is in constant bloom until frost comes. If potted or set in window-boxes, they will brighten a room for the whole winter. The Striped Meteor, which we offer, has large double yellow flowers, each petal striped with orange. Hardy annual. 1 foot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Canna.

No description is needed of these splendid plants, as they are perhaps as generally used now as any other flower. The seeds, from which the name of "Indian Shot" is derived, are so extremely hard that before planting they should be soaked for at least twelve hours in warm water. If it is desired to keep the roots over winter, take them up before frost and store in a warm place, or cover the ground with a thick coating of manure. Half-hardy perennial. 5 to 10 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Canterbury Bells.

Attractive and showy biennials, which succeed best in rich, well-drained soil. The bell-shaped flowers are of beautiful colors and bloom very freely. As the plants grow to a considerable size, branching widely, care should be taken in setting them out to allow not less than two feet each way. Small stakes are frequently necessary for support.

Single Mixed.—The familiar old Canterbury Bell, universally beloved as one of the prettiest of old-fashioned flowers. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Calacanthema.—This is less generally known than the old variety, but in a short time it must necessarily become the favorite. It is a profuse bloomer, and has a singular calyx which comes up around the bell, and reminds one of a deep saucer holding a cup of the same color. Whether in the garden or potted for the house, it is a strikingly handsome plant. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.50.

Callirhoe Involucrata.

An excellent bedding plant, which produces flowers of a purplish crimson color. Blooming commences when the plant is very small, and is continued late in the fall. Hardy annual. 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

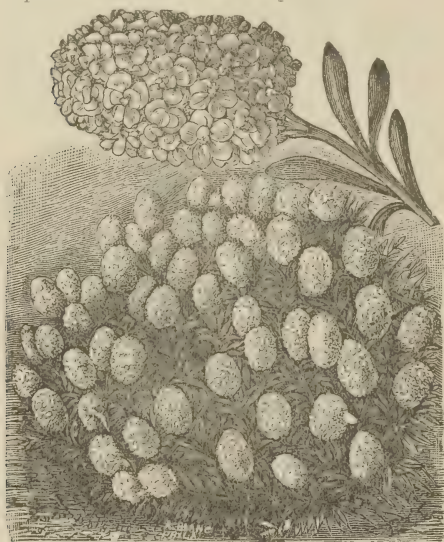
Cineraria.

The well-known silver-leaved plant whose beautiful downy foliage is so much used in ribbon borders and in beds of Coleus or Geraniums. It is a favorite plant for conservatories and window boxes. In potting it for the house, use a rich loam with ample arrangement for drainage. Cuttings root readily under glass. Tender perennial. 1 foot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.

**Candytuft.**

For solid beds, edging or rockeries Candytuft is simply invaluable, and we receive practically no orders for flower seed from which it is omitted. The blossoms of most kinds being rather inconspicuous except when massed, the best effects are obtained by sowing thickly, but the Empress makes fine individual plants, is ideal for window-boxes, and indispensable for mixed bouquets. The seeds should be sown where the plants are to remain, and by sowing in the fall, flowers may be had in profusion very early in the spring. Hardy annual. 6 inches to 1 foot.

New Empress.—A greatly improved Rocket Candytuft which is superior to all others for cutting, as it bears large, pyramidal trusses of pure white florets. The plant is of strong

**Empress Candytuft.**

upright growth and, branching freely, produces an amazingly amount of bloom. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.

Little Prince.—Extremely dwarf, but with large heads of purest white. It is particularly recommended for pots and borders. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

White.—The standard old white Candytuft. It is much less handsome than the Empress, but is still largely used because it thrives almost anywhere without special attention, and is for the whole season one mass of snowy white. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.

Dwarf Hybrid.—Persons who are familiar with only the white varieties of Candytuft will be surprised by the beauty of these gay hybrids. The colors are exceedingly pretty,

and they look well either in borders or beds, being particularly adapted to boxes on account of the long blooming period. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Carnation.

In the splendid strains of carnation which

**Chabaud's Everblooming Carnation.**

we offer—all imported from the best French specialists—a remarkably large percentage of the flowers will be perfectly double, all be-

DISCOUNT

Purchasers sending cash for Flower Seeds may select packets to the value of \$1.25 for each dollar remitted. We pay all postage or express charges on flower seed orders



ing more or less double. Gardeners who have been buying plants will find it decidedly to their advantage to sow seeds instead, especially now that we have such fine kinds blooming the first year from seed; these, although so much earlier than the old race of carnation, bear comparison with the best of them as to beauty, fragrance and productiveness. In the Southern States Carnations rarely require any protection whatever, although it is generally worth while to throw around them a little loose litter in midwinter. Hardy annual. 1½ feet.

Fancy Picotee.—The flowers of the Picotee are daintily edged with purple, crimson and rose, making them peculiarly attractive. This is a magnificent strain, carefully selected for many years by a famous French grower, and both amateurs and florists can rely upon it confidently. They do not bloom until the second season. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., \$1.50.

Chabaud's Everblooming.—A veritable triumph of plant-breeding, which puts within the reach of everybody Carnations of high grade. Although of superb size and finest colors, they flower freely the first year and, if the soil is what it should be, will continue to bear indefinitely. The colors include many splendid shades of yellow. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., \$3.00.

Dwarf Vienna.—The earliest of all and very pretty in beds, but less valuable than Chabaud's Everblooming for cutting, the stems being shorter. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., \$2.00.

Calliopsis.—(See Coreopsis.)

Coboea Scandens.

A magnificent climber, growing thirty feet and upwards, if planted in a rich, sunny situation. The flowers are large, symmetrical bells, which, light green when first opened, turn gradually to a fine purple-lilac. The foliage is also handsome, and makes a fine screen for verandas or lattices of any kind. To secure germination of the seed, plant them edgewise in boxes of moist earth, giving no water until they have sprouted. A piece of glass or cloth will prevent evaporation while the seeds are starting. Tender perennial. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

Clarkia.

Very desirable for bedding purposes, as it will grow and bloom freely in any soil. It is a good plan to sow the seed in the fall, so that when spring comes the plant will be ready to break at once into blossom. Hardy annual. 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

Columbine.

A flower of most curious form, especially when very double. The colors are always attractive, and its numerous blossoms make it very serviceable for grouping in corners, etc. Hardy perennial. 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Coreopsis.

For borders there is nothing brighter than the Coreopsis. The plant is covered from early summer until frost with beautiful flowers of every shade of yellow, orange, and red, each blossom being from one to two inches across. Hardy annual. 1½-fet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.



Clarkia Elegans.

Coleus.

The use of Coleus in ribbon gardening, massing, etc., is too familiar to call for any suggestion, and it is among the most easily cultivated of our plants. Especial attention is directed to our stock of this seed, as it is a mixture of superb hybrid varieties, and will produce foliage of the most beautiful marks and stainings. The seed should be sown very carefully in a box of fine earth, excess of moisture being avoided. Tender perennial. 2 feet. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., \$10.00.

Cockscomb.

Dwarf Queen.—This improved strain attains an immense size when grown in a warm, rich soil, specimens having been known to measure nearly two feet from tip to tip. The heads have the appearance of heavy silk coloring; if cut before maturity, they may be dried for winter decorations, the red ones holding their color especially well. Half-hardy annual. 1 foot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Feathered.—The feathered Cockscomb should be better known, for it is a handsome foliage plant, extremely showy when in bloom. It grows in pyramidal form with many branches, each tipped with a graceful feathery plume. As the long spikes retain much of their beauty after drying, they are



fine for winter bouquets. Half hardy annual. 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Chrysanthemum.

The annual chrysanthemums are of course not to be compared with the magnificent late perennials now so largely grown by florists for market, but they have nevertheless abundant charm of their own. The blooming season is from early summer until frost, and their gay colors make beds or borders attractive during those hottest weeks of the summer when flowers are apt to be scarce. Hardy annual. 1 to 1½ feet.

Double.—These have well-formed, very double flowers of fine colors, and are excellent for bouquets. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Single.—Many gardeners will be surprised to learn that the well known Paris Daisy or "Marguerite" is a member of the Chrysanthemum family. It needs no description, since as one of our commonest and most lovely wild flowers its white and gold stars have been the delight of every one not a stranger to green fields. No flower is more artistic for decorations or so inspiringly fresh in its simple beauty. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Inodorum Plenissimum.—A charming pure white variety, very double and in constant bloom. It is fine for cutting. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Collinsia.

A native of California which is remarkably attractive in beds of mixed borders. The flowers are borne in whorls and produced in great abundance, with a number of whorls around each flower stem. Hardy annual. 1 foot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Cornflower.

None of the other Centaureas compare with this old-fashioned favorite, known and loved under so many homely names—"Ragged Sailor," "Blue Bottle," "Kaiser Blumen," "Bachelor's Button," etc. Although quite as hardy in constitution as any wild flower, they are exquisite in form and color and make particularly effective table decorations. The blue is one of the finest shades of that color ever seen in nature. Hardy annual. 1½ feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Cosmos.

Showy summer and autumn bloomers, the flowers of which resemble very closely the single Dahlia. In rich soil the plant has a very luxuriant growth, and produces an immense number of flowers. Few flowers have grown more into popularity in late years than the Cosmos, and we recommend it to all who have space for large plants in their gardens. Hardy annual. 4 to 5 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.

Convolvulus.

All members of this family are characterized by such extraordinary beauty of color that it is small wonder that the common name for them is "Morning Glory." Although the flower is so delicate in texture that it withers before the first touch of sunshine, the vine is the hardiest of our entire list of climbers, growing rapidly in a soil of any character. Unsightly objects may be thus transformed in a few weeks, but the flowers are of course useless for cutting. Hardy annual. 15 to 20 feet.

Japanese Imperial.—Those who have never seen the Japanese Morning Glory can form no idea of its indescribable beauty. The blossoms are not only much larger than those of the ordinary Convolvulus, but they are of infinitely varied colorings, and are of exquisite form, many having fringed and intricately frilled edges. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Major (Morning Glory).—A vigorous climber, familiar to every one. It is a wonderfully rapid grower, making with its diversified colors a gorgeous display in the early morning. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Minor.—Showy trailing plants, which produce an abundance of richly colored flowers, and are adapted to either beds or mixed borders. Hardy annual. 1 foot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Cypress Vine.

One of the most popular of all summer climbers. The star-shaped flowers are small and thickly set in beautiful dark green foliage of fern-like appearance. Tender annual. 25 feet.

Scarlet or Crimson.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

White.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Mixed Colors.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Dahlia.

Although it is not generally known, this familiar flower, so universally admired for its perfect form and superb colors, will bloom the first year if the seed is sown early. Seedling Dahlias show a few single flowers, but the seed we offer is finely selected and is invariably satisfactory. In raising them from seedlings there is always uncertainty as to color, and the grower is often delighted by the origination of an entirely new shade. During the winter the roots should be taken up and stored out of the reach of freezing weather. Half-hardy perennial. 3 to 6 feet. Finest mixed double, pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Daisy.

Double.—The Double English Daisy is unsurpassed as an edging for shady borders or as a pot plant. The flowers are very numer-

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Cosmos.





ous, perfectly double in the best specimens, and of the loveliest color. Half-hardy perennial. 3 inches. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., \$2.00.

Single Paris (See Chrysanthemum).—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Dianthus.

Of this invaluable family every garden worthy the name is sure to contain several representatives, and some kinds are as dear on account of their associations as for their own sakes. The different varieties, while affording great diversity of appearance, are all distinguished by rich and brilliant coloring, great productiveness and, in many cases, delightful fragrance. The biennials as well as the annuals begin blooming a few weeks after sowing and, until killed by frost, are literally covered with flowers all the time. 1 to 1½ feet.

Pheasant's Eye.—With every petal daintily fringed, and the dark centres contrasting beautifully with the white around them, these are fine for either beds or cut flowers. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Chinese Double.—The familiar old Chinese or Indian Pink, easily grown and very showy. Our mixture contains an immense variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Heddeewigii.—Few kinds of Dianthus rival this splendid Japanese strain, the flowers of which are large and charmingly marked with stripes, staining and rings. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Diadematus.—The famous Diadem Pink—ideal for bouquets. The flowers are very double, and all the petals have the outer edges beautifully fringed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Laciniatus.—Another fringed variety, single but hardly less effective than the diadem. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Eastern Queen.—Of the many named varieties of Dianthus, we offer one of extraordinary beauty, and commend it to all who love Pinks. The Eastern Queen has large rose colored blossoms, often four inches in diameter, and the petals are exquisitely marbled with darker shades. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Barbatus.—See Sweet William.



Double Daisy.

Dish Cloth Gourd.

An ornamental climber with prettily-shaped foliage and yellow flowers, which are borne in clusters. The seed pod is about two

feet long, and when ripe has a porous lining of sponge-like texture. This, when dried, may be easily separated from the rind, and makes an admirable dish cloth or flesh brush. It is also often converted into various fancy articles about the house. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Dolichos Lablab.

One* of the finest climbers for shading verandahs, etc., as it grows with remarkable rapidity, produces a great amount of foliage, and endures long droughts. Its flowers are borne in clusters somewhat in the form of a hyacinth spike, a resemblance which has suggested the name by which it is best known—Hyacinth Bean. Not being subject to attack of insects, it will be found particularly serviceable in localities badly infested with caterpillars, etc. Plant the seed where the vine is to grow.

Purple.—The purple lilac flowers are succeeded by pods with purple skin, so that the effect is distinctly ornamental throughout the entire season. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

White.—Identical with the purple except as to color; the two are often planted together for the sake of contrast. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; lb., \$1.50.



(California Poppy.)

Eschscholtzia Californica.

Showy plants, flowering profusely all the season, and very attractive in borders or beds. Half-hardy annuals. 1 foot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

Everlastings.

Acroclinium, Globe Amaranthus, Helichrysum, Cockscomb, Rhodanthe, Statice, Xeranthemum. Each of these is described under its own name.

Evening Glory.

Of the same habit of growth as the Morning Glory, but the large, fragrant, white flowers expand only in the evening. Tender annual. 10 to 15 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

**Evening Primrose.**

Strong plants of easy culture, very desirable for shrubby borders. The flower is very large, and has the striking peculiarity of opening in the evening with a sudden spring instead of unfolding gradually. Hardy perennial. 2 to 3 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

Foxglove.

Stately, handsome plants, very useful for planting in shrubbery or in other places partially shaded. The flowers are spotted and thimble-shaped, and are borne in great profusion on stalks often four feet in length. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Forget-Me-Not.

A favorite border plant that succeeds best in moist situations. It comes into blooming early and bears dainty little star-shaped flowers. Hardy perennial. 6 inches. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

Feverfew.

(See *Matricaria*.)

Four O'Clock.

(See *Mirabilis Jalapa*.)

Gaillardia.

Splendid bedding plants, remarkable for the size and brilliancy of their flowers, which are produced profusely during summer and autumn. If a gay mass of color is wanted, nothing will be more satisfactory than a thickly-set bed of Gaillardias. Half-hardy annual. 1½ feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

Geranium.

Geraniums may be readily raised from seed by sowing in boxes of fine earth and placing in a gentle heat. A packet of seed will furnish a large number of plants, and occasionally one or more of the seedlings will develop an absolutely new sort, all new Geraniums being thus produced. There is no plant more popular for the house or garden on account of its exquisite colors and convenient habit of growth. Half-hardy perennial. 1½ feet. Fine mixed Zonale and Inquinans. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., \$2.00.

Gilia.

Pretty dwarf plants, very fine for massing and rock work. The flowers are small and are available for bouquets. Hardy annual. 1 foot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Gourds—Ornamental.

Climbers of rapid growth, which are well fitted for covering fences or arbors. The foliage is quite pretty and the fruits are very interesting in their shapes. Tender annuals. 10 to 20 feet.

Orange, White Egg, Siphon or Dipper, Dish-cloth, Mixed Ornamental Small, Mixed Ornamental Large. Pkt., 5 cts.

Godetia.

A profuse bloomer, excellent for borders. The flowers are large and remarkable for their richness and variety of coloring. Hardy annual. Lady Satin Rose. This dwarf Godetia has lovely flowers of shell-pink, with a sheen like satin. Nothing could be prettier in a border. 1 foot. Mixed, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Helichrysum.

Handsome ornamental plants for the border, but especially valuable for winter use in wreaths or bouquets. When they are to be dried for this purpose, cut them as they are coming into bloom and hang in a dark room with heads downward. Hardy annual. 2 to 3 feet. Fine mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.

Heliotrope.

The delicately tinted and fragrant blossoms



Heliotrope.

of this beloved little flower are so well known that any attempt at description would be superfluous. It is adapted to both bedding and house culture, requiring little attention. By sowing indoors early in the spring and transplanting into small pots, plants may be made so strong and stocky that they will be in full bloom soon after being set in the garden. Half-hardy perennial. 2 feet. Choice mixed, pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Hollyhock.

Hollyhocks have been so wonderfully improved of late years that those who are familiar with only the old-fashioned kinds would scarcely be able to identify them. A paper of our seed will produce a great number of the most finely selected varieties, and if sown in the fall will usually furnish blooming plants the next season. If set in rows as a background or interspersed among shrubbery, they give an effect obtainable in hardly any other way. Tie to stakes if the stalks show a disposition to fall. Half-hardy biennial. 5 to 7 feet. Extra fine mixture. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

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**Humulus or Japanese Hop.**

We are deeply indebted to the Japanese for their improvement upon the Hop, especially now that we have the variegated variety—one of the most beautiful as well as serviceable of all climbers. It is of exceptionally rapid growth, and being free from all kinds of parasitic insects and almost indifferent to heat, it is particularly good for southern window and verandah boxes. The foliage is of the same shape as the common Hop, but is more luxuriant in appearance, while the mixture of white, light green and dark green makes it strikingly ornamental. Hardy annual. 15 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Hunnemannia.

All persons who love the *Eschscholtzia* should be interested in this splendid variety of Poppy, for its flowers are much like the finest *Eschscholtzias*, although they keep fresh a longer time after cutting. The plant lives for two years, blooming the first season in about ten weeks after sowing and continuing to produce its gorgeous yellow blossoms until the very end of autumn. 2 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Hyacinth Bean.

(See *Dolichos Lablab*.)

Ice Plant.

A pretty little trailing plant, the leaves and stems of which are covered with a remarkable crystalline substance much resembling ice. The foliage is, for this reason, extraordinarily pretty, and in the heat of summer is often most effectively used for garnishing. Half-hardy annual. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 30 cts.

Lantana.

A well-known shrub, splendid for bedding, as it is constantly in full bloom. The flower



Lantana Hybrida.

stem is crowned with a large truss of verbenalike flowers of infinitely varied hues. The blossoming is from the outside to the center, and as they unfold in succession a new effect is presented every day. Tender perennial. 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Larkspur.

The colors of the Larkspur are extremely beautiful, and in mixed borders its profuse masses of purple, white, and red show splendidly. It is best to sow the seed in the fall or very early in the spring. Hardy annual. 3 feet. Finest mixed, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Lathyrus.

Few people know the usefulness of the Everlasting or Hardy Sweet Pea, but it is one of the best vines for certain purposes, being a hardy perennial of great vigor. Old fences, unsightly banks or rocks can be quickly hidden, and the always abundant flowers are good for cutting. 8 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.

Lavatera.

For massing in large beds this is excellent, as it is literally covered with bloom during the entire summer. The colors are pure white and delicate tints of red and rose. Half-hardy annual. 3 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Lobelia.

Neat, pretty plants of profuse bloom and very valuable for edging as well as for hanging baskets and vases. They are easily raised from seed, and begin to bloom early in the summer. Half-hardy annual. 6 inches. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Lupinus.

A fine bedding plant, bearing long, graceful spikes of pea-shaped flowers of many shades and colors. Rich soil is needed to bring this plant to perfection, and the seed should be sown where they are to bloom, transplanting being usually unsuccessful. Hardy annual. 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Lychnis.

The flowers of this highly ornamental plant are very large and finely colored. It is of easy culture, and should be in every garden. Hardy perennial. 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

Marigold.

An old garden favorite; prized for its numerous and showy flowers. It is excellent for planting in large beds, and will thrive in any good soil.

French.—The old variety, with rich, velvety and beautifully striped flowers. It is the better to use as a foreground for taller plants, being very dwarf and compact. Half-hardy annual. 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

African.—A more robust plant, brilliantly colored with orange and yellow. Half-hardy annual. 1 foot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

**Matricaria.**

The double white Feverfew, very useful as an edging to beds, as it succeeds in any garden soil. It is also an excellent pot plant, and is much grown by florists for cut flowers. Hardy annual. 2 feet. Finest double, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Maurandia.

One of the most beautiful of climbers, suitable for both garden and green-house culture. It is a rapid grower, has thickly-set, delicate foliage, and blooms profusely all the season. Pot and take them into the house before frost if wanted during the winter. Half-hardy perennial. 10 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., \$1.50.

Mignonette.

Well known as one of our most fragrant plants, adapted to pot and garden culture. By thinning them as they grow, the plants will be kept strong and produce fine spikes. Avoid situations with too much sun exposure and provide water in dry weather. Hardy annuals.

Sweet Scented.—This is the familiar old variety. It has spikes of medium size, so fragrant that a bed will perfume the whole atmosphere around it, and every garden should have a corner or bed devoted to it. 1 foot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

Monkey Flower.

For baskets or pots this dainty little Mimulus is one of the best small plants we have, the flowers being as unique as they are beautiful with their brilliant spots and blotchings. The ground colorings are white, yellow and sulphur marked with every conceivable shade of crimson and pink. If the seeds are sown reasonably early, the plant will be in bloom the first summer. Half-hardy perennial. 1 foot. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.25.

**Four O'Clock.****Moon Flower.**

A wonderful vine, which, if set out in rich ground and given support, will grow forty to fifty feet in a single season. The flowers, which are several inches in diameter, are white, and have a rich Jessamine odor. It blooms abundantly, but only at night or on cloudy days. The true Moon Flower must not be confounded with the Evening Glory, the flowers of which are much smaller and otherwise inferior. Tender annual. True White Seeded. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Morning Glory.

(See Convolvulus Major.)

Mirabilis Jalapa.

The Four O'Clock has long been a favorite and is, when properly treated, an extremely ornamental plant. The flower is shaped like that of the Morning Glory, produced in clusters and blooms in the afternoon. If the plants are set two or three feet apart in a sunny place they will not fail to produce a very fine effect. Half-hardy perennial. 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Tall Nasturtium.

Handsome climbers for verandas and a favorite house plant for winter blooming. In shape the flowers are like those of the Dwarf Nasturtium, but are usually much larger. Having no tendrils, the vine requires a little coaxing in climbing any support other than trellis work or similar arrangement where the leaves can catch in angles. A very pretty effect may be obtained by sowing the seed in a round bed, and then heaping brush-wood loosely upon it. In a few weeks the vines will have grown up and through this, presenting the appearance of a solid mound of bloom and foliage. The seed we offer is from finely selected plants, and will produce the richest colors. When the seeds are young, they may be picked and used as a substitute for capers. Hardy annual. 8 to 10 feet. Finest Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Chameleon.—We can recommend this novelty as one of the most interesting of plants, each vine producing flowers of totally different colors. The blossoms are of fine size and the curious variations in color are very attractive. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.

Lady Bird.—Orange yellow spotted with dark crimson. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.

Beauty.—Dark crimson. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.

Signal.—Beautifully striped in rich colors. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.

Pearl.—Creamy white. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.

Sweetheart.—Lovely bright rose. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.

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Nasturtiums.



Dwarf Nasturtium.

The compact growth and superb coloring of the Dwarf Nasturtium render it peculiarly valuable for massing in beds or ribboning. Both foliage and flower are of odd form, making an effective pot plant for the house. Hardy annual. 1 foot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Nicotiana.

Sylvestris.—Many varieties of Tobacco are very ornamental, but this is a really superb plant, growing in pyramidal form to a height of four feet, with foliage of the most vivid green; the flower stem is tall and bears in a loose head clusters of long, drooping flowers, deliciously fragrant and of snowy whiteness. Tender perennial. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

Nigella.

"Love-in-a-Mist," "Devil-in-a-Bush."

An interesting plant, with very finely divided foliage and curious flowers. The seed pod is enclosed in a close, delicate net-work of leaves, which has suggested the names by which it is commonly known. Hardy annual. 1½ to 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Nemophilla.

Of close, compact habit of growth, and in shaded places a steady bloomer. The flowers are of beautiful colors, varying greatly in shades, and shown to perfection when closely massed. Hardy annual. 6 inches. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Nolana.

Fine trailing plants which should be much better known, since they are admirably adapted to poor soils and rocky places, thriving almost anywhere provided they have abundant sunshine. The blue and white flowers are somewhat suggestive of Petunias. Hardy annual. 6 inches. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Paeonia.

The beautiful Chinese Paeony, well-known for its immense, rich flowers. It is adapted to any good soil, and should be in every garden. Hardy perennial. Height, two feet. Mixed, pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Pansy.

No description is needed of this universal favorite. It is found, as the tiny heartsease, in the humblest gardens, while the finest floriculturists in the world are constantly engaged in developing its size and coloring. If the seed is sown in September and protection given during the winter, they will bloom abundantly through the following season. Plants from seed sown in the spring should not be permitted to bloom until the cool weather. As the buds appear pick them off, and thus throw the strength of the plant into making a compact and bushy growth. It will then be able to produce large and

brilliant flowers through the fall until the ground freezes. Do not allow faded flowers to remain on the plant. Hardy perennial. 6 inches.

Show Mixtures.

Fine Large Flowering.—Of excellent stock, finely colored, and of good size. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Finest Stained.—This mixture is from magnificent varieties, and is in every respect the equal of many of the high-priced named Pansies. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$2.50.

Extra Selected.—Unsurpassed for size and superb coloring. The seed is saved from selected named varieties, and lovers of the Pansy will find no strain more worthy of their care. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., \$10.00.

Separate Colors.

Emperor William.—Ultramarine blue, with violet eye and violet blotches. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.50.

Lord Beaconsfield.—Deep purple violet, shading to light blue on upper petals. A splendid pansy. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.50.

Faust or King of the Blacks.—The most striking of all dark pansies, and really almost jet black. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.50.

White Purple Stained.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$2.00.

Yellow Purple Stained.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$2.00.

Purple.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$2.00.

Sky Blue.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.25.

Pure Yellow.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.50.

Variiegated Striped.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.25.

Purple Gold Margined.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.25.

Violet White Edged.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.25.

Phlox Drummondii.

One of the standard bedding plants which have a place in almost every garden. It is absolutely unsurpassed for constant profusion of bloom and diversity of colors. For early flowering, sow the seed in boxes to transplant in the border or bed when the weather is warm, and a later sowing may be made in the open ground where they are to bloom. Hardy annuals. 1½ to 2 feet.

Large Flowering, Mixed.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

Scarlet.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

White.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

Starred and Fringed.—The flowers of these beautiful varieties are star-shaped or beautifully fringed, both types being charming novelties to those unfamiliar with them. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Penstemon.

Little known in this part of the country, this charming flower nevertheless ranks among the most valuable of all herbaceous perennials, being hardy and in constant bloom throughout late summer and fall. It is extremely beautiful, with its long, graceful

spikes of richly-colored Glovinia-like blossoms, the colors of which range from every shade of red to lilac and purple. Not even Phlox is better for bedding, and we hope to bring it to the attention of many who are now ignorant of its value. Half-hardy perennial. 2 fet. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., \$2.00.

Petunia.

There is no bedding plant of easier culture than the Petunia, and few that make a gayer appearance when in full bloom. On rich soil it has a tendency to run to vine, which should be suppressed by pinching off the shoots when necessary. The shape of the flower is similar to that of the Convolvulus, and a paper of seed will give an immense variety of color. As the seed are as fine as dust, it is advisable to sow in boxes in the house, transplanting when large enough. Hardy annual. 2 to 3 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Poppy.

If sown early in spring, Poppies may be brought into bloom immediately after the late tulips, and they are scarcely less gorgeous in their color effects. Constant improvement has greatly increased their value, and many new varieties of great interest



Types of Poppies.

have been developed. For several seasons we have found Poppies growing steadily in popularity, and they are particularly recommended for use in large beds where their dazzling colors can be made to tell most effectively. Several varieties are excellent for cutting, but it should be noted that they keep much better if cut before the petals have fully opened. All kinds should be sown where they are to remain, as the plants do not bear transplanting well. The seeds should be sown on top of very finely prepared soil and merely pressed in firmly, instead of being covered like ordinary seeds. Hardy annual. 3 feet.

Double Carnation Flowered.—A very fine variety, extremely double and daintily fringed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Double Paeony Flowered.—These closely resemble double Paeonies, and make superb display when massed in the garden. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Double Ranunculus Flowered.—The beauty of this uncommon Poppy lies in the perfect form of the flowers rather than in the showy splendor characteristic of most kinds; the blossoms are small, but very double and of exquisite colors. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

Danebrog.—A very handsome single variety with petals of flaming scarlet relieved at the base by markings which form a cross of silvery white. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Shirley.—Of all the single Poppies, this is easily the favorite, and indeed it would be hard to imagine a lovelier flower of its type. No other Poppy is so good for cutting, and at the same time it is among the best for bedding. The petals have the appearance of some wonderful gauze, and the colors are of indescribable beauty and variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Portulaca.

Both single and double varieties of Portulaca are exceedingly useful for edging of rock work, as the flowers are showy and the moss-like foliage very luxuriant. On sandy banks, etc., it grows to perfection, enduring dry seasons better than almost any other plant. Hardy annual. 6 inches.

Single Mixed.—This is an extra fine strain, with very large blossoms and splendid colors. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.

Double Rose-Flowered.—Practically none of the flowers are single, each bloom being a perfect rose, in miniature, and there is a great range of the most brilliant colors. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$2.50.

Pyrethrum.

The golden foliage of the Pyrethrum has a remarkably pretty effect in edging, especially when contrasted with dark-leaved plants, and we recommend it strongly for carpet bedding, etc. Sow the seed indoors and transplant where wanted. Hardy perennial. 5 inches. Pkt., 5 cts.

Ricinus.

(Castor Bean.)

A foliage plant of vigorous growth and tropical appearance, now largely used in landscape gardening. It is unsurpassed for mixed shrubberies or planting singly on beds and lawns, the effect being especially striking after the brilliantly colored fruit is formed. Tender annual. 8 to 12 feet.

Sanguineus.—The variety best known; the stalks and fruit are blood-red. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.

DISCOUNT—Purchasers sending cash for Flower Seeds may select packets to the value of \$1.25 for each dollar remitted. We pay all postage or express charges on flower seed orders



-- Prices of all these Seeds are "F. O. B. Norfolk," and subject to change. --

Artichoke Roots (*Helianthus Tuberosus*).—These grow in the form of large tubers, and are not only good for table use when boiled or pickled, but furnish also an excellent food for hogs, being very fattening. Nothing is more easily and cheaply grown than a crop of artichokes, and their productiveness is evidenced by the fact that the yield is said to often exceed two hundred barrels to the acre. They are planted in much the same way as Irish potatoes, the tubers being cut to any desired number of eyes, one being enough. The rows should be not less than three feet apart, with two feet between the hills. Planting may be begun as early as April 1st. After the crop has matured, hogs may be simply turned into the field and left to take care of themselves. From two to three bushels are required to plant an acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; prepaid by mail or express, 35 cts.; per bush., \$1.50 F. O. B. Norfolk; per bbl., \$4.00 F. O. B. Norfolk.

Barley.—(See Cereals.)

Beggar Weed (*Desmodium Molle*).—If one-half of what has been written about this forage plant were true, the Southern States would soon be in extraordinary state of prosperity. It will probably prove to be valuable in helping to restore worn-out soils, but can hardly fulfill the claims for it as a forage plant. We think it will be worth trying on sandy pine lands, but advise against risking any large acreage. The seed is sown either in drills or broadcast, May being the best month for sowing. Price variable. For an acre, five pounds in drills; twelve pounds broadcast.

Broom Corn (Improved Evergreen).—This variety grows about eight feet high, has a permanent green color, and is practically free from crooked, irregular brush. It succeeds best on strong, deep soil with good drainage, and as cold is very injurious, sowings must not be made until the ground is warm. To keep the brush in good shape it is necessary to bend the head down about the time the seeds mature. Drill in rows three feet apart and cultivate as ordinary corn. For an acre, five pounds. Lb., 12½ cts.

Buckwheat.—(See Cereals.)

BEANS.

Soja (*Soja Hispida*).—Many uses are found for this plant, the cultivation of which has been generally revived after a long period of neglect. It is very prolific, and tests of the nutritive value of the beans indicate that it is decidedly superior to Cow-Peas for feeding purposes. For ensilage and fertilizing also it is very valuable, and we do not wonder that the demand each year is increasing enormously. The plant thrives well in hot and dry weather, and has a stout stalk which holds the pod well clear of the ground, the pods being produced in clusters of from two to five, each containing three or four smooth, nankeen colored seed. They mature nearly simultaneously, and the harvesting can be done very cheaply by cutting the stalk instead of pulling the pods by hand. If it is desired, the vines may be left standing and stock turned into the field to feed upon them. Two or three crops of Soja Beans turned under will literally transform poor land, and it is the greatest of pitie more are not so used throughout the South. The best time for planting is about the month of May, when corn would be put in. We strongly recommend all farmers to sow them in the corn-fields at the time of the final cultivation. They may be sown broadcast at the rate of one bushel to the acre, or in drills three and a half feet apart, with eighteen inches between the hills, allowing three beans to the hill; a peck will drill about an acre. Price variable.

Velvet (*Dolichos Multiflorus*).—Among the newer forage plants this stands very high, as it is probably the most productive of its class and the best adapted to really poor soils. The growth is little less than marvelous, the vines attaining a length of ten or more yards, while the pods are borne in enormous clusters. All the Experiment Stations unite in declaring its



nutritive value to be remarkable, the results of the Florida Experiment Station test being summed up as follows:

"I believe it can be cut advantageously almost any time from June to October, and cured in less time than cow-pea hay, because the stems are smaller. It seems to make an excellent hay, and the stock eat it well. It is a heavy nitrogen gatherer and the tubercles on its roots are the largest of any plant I have observed. Corn-like clusters of tubercles have been collected that makes a mass, from one single growth, almost as large as a common hen's egg."

It is certainly one of the best crops for turning under to improve land, and we advise all Southern farmers to take it under consideration. For an acre, three pecks. Price variable.

White or Navy.—If saved bright, these are usually a most profitable crop and more should be grown in the South. The vine is dwarf, very prolific, and produces a white bean, small and round oval in shape, the table quality being excellent. As the weevil is likely to attack beans harvested during warm weather, it is best not to plant before the last of June. The ground should be well prepared by ploughing and harrowing, and drills made about two and a half feet apart. The beans are either drilled or dropped by hand, being covered a little less than two inches. Deep cultivation is undesirable, and it is only necessary to keep the surface well loosened. When the majority of the pods have turned yellow, the plants should be pulled up by the roots and after being left for a day or two to dry, spread in the barn until thoroughly cured. After threshing, fan and hand-pick if possible, as a fine sample will sell much more readily and at a far better price. In Carolina they are often very profitably used for replanting missing hills in the cotton fields. For an acre, three pecks. Price variable.

Esparsette.—(See Sainfoin.)

Hemp.—(See Seeds for Birds.)

Japan Clover.—(See Clovers.)

Kaffir Corn.—(See Sorghums.)

Lespedeza.—(See Japan Clover.)

Millo Maize.—(See Sorghums.)

Oats.—(See Cereals.)

PEAS.

Canadian Field.—These are very valuable for stock feeding, and are being more largely used each season. They are put at the rate of two bushels to the acre broadcast, being frequently sown with oats, a combination which is extremely satisfactory. A bushel and a half of each to the acre is sufficient, the peas, of course, being ploughed in to the usual depth and the oats put in afterwards with a harrow. Sowings should be made as early as possible in the spring and the crop is usually ready for cutting in May or June. They are very easily cured, especially when grown with some cereal crop, and almost all kinds of stock are fond of the hay. Price variable.

Japan.—(See Soja Beans.)

Stock.—(See Soja Beans.)

Pearl Millet.—(See Millet.)

Penicillaria.—(See Pearl Millet.)

Rape, Dwarf Essex.—An excellent forage plant, especially for sheep, and grown extensively for them in Europe, though little known in this country until recent years. It grows with wonderful rapidity, being usually ready for pasturage six or eight weeks after sowing, and an acre is said to support a dozen sheep for more than a month. Almost any soil will grow it, and the yield per acre is simply enormous, more than twenty tons per acre having been often produced on good ground. Stock feeding upon Rape should be supplied with salt freely. When young it makes a delicious, tender, sweet salad, being often sown solely for this purpose. Sow from early summer until late fall, putting six pounds to the acre broadcast or three pounds in drills. We offer the genuine Dwarf Essex, importing it ourselves, and can guarantee its freedom from mixture with the inferior annual variety. 1 lb., 25 cts.; post paid; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$12.50; all F. O. B. Norfolk.

Reana Luxurians.—(See Teosinte.)

Rye.—(See Cereals.)

Sorghum.—(See Sorghums.)

Sunflower, Mammoth Russian (Helianthus Annuus).—This enormous variety is a great improvement on the native sunflower, being much more vigorous and productive. It is adapted to almost any soil and situations, and there are few farms that could not spare some field for it which would otherwise lie unused. The flower heads frequently measure a foot or a foot and a half across, and are packed at maturity with large, plump seeds, marked with black and white. In some countries immense acreages are grown simply for oil, which may be extracted from the seed, a hundred bushels of which can be easily produced on an acre of rich ground, but the principal use made of them here is in poultry feeding. Poultry are extremely fond of the seed, and when thus fed fatten more rapidly, perhaps, than on any other food. In addition to the value of the seed, the leaves are used for forage and the stalks for fuel. Plant in drills three or four feet apart, with eighteen inches between the hills, and cultivation the same as corn. When the seeds are hard, cut off the heads and pile them



loosely in a well-ventilated place to cure; they may then be easily threshed out and cleaned. For an acre, four to six pounds. Lb., 10 cts.; per 100 lbs. on application.

Sainfoin or Esparsette.—A forage plant which has long been extensively grown in France and Southern Europe, although it has been little used in this country except in some of the far Western States. It thrives best on chalky, sandy soils, and cannot be successfully grown on any ground which does not contain considerable lime. The plant grows to the height of two and a half to three feet and improves land in the same way as the clovers. It belongs to the leguminous family, and when fed to milch cows is said to increase the quantity and richness of the milk. It is a perennial, flowering about the same time as Red Clover and may be sown in either fall or spring. A well-set field should be productive under favorable conditions for at least five years. For an acre, 3 bushels.

Teosinte (Reana Luxurians).—A Central American fodder plant which waited a long time for recognition from our farmers, but is now extremely popular, more and more being used each year. It bears, in general appearance, considerable resemblance to Indian Corn, but the leaves are longer and broader, while the stalk contains a sweet sap. The growth is exceedingly rapid, and it will often attain a height of twelve or more feet, an amazing number of shoots being produced by each plant. The stalks are thickly set with foliage, which horses and cattle eat greedily. Like most other plants of its kind, Teosinte is very

sensitive to cold, and should, therefore, be grown only in warm climates, and sowing deferred until the danger of frost is past. In favorable seasons several cuttings may usually be made. Make the rows three feet apart, dropping two or three seeds every twelve inches. We feel sure that all who need crops of this sort will be pleased with Teosinte, having never yet received an unfavorable report regarding it. For an acre, four pounds. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 ozs., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts. Postpaid. 5 lbs. and upwards 65 cts. per lb. F. O. B. Norfolk.



Teosinte.

Vetch, Sand, Hairy or Winter (*Vicia Villosa*).—After the most thorough tests the best informed farmers now consider this one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable, of forage plants within the reach of Southern farmers. Good authorities claim that it will yield from six to ten tons of green food to the acre and its nutritive value has been determined to be much greater than Clover. It makes good and easily cured hay, and is perfectly hardy, thriving on poor, arid, sandy soil, while on rich soil it makes a growth of five feet or more. Any kind of grain may be sown with it, but wheat will be found the most satisfactory, as it gives such a good support to the vines, which, without some support, fall and get into a thick mass. It is available for use for a remarkably long time, beginning to blossom about the last of April and remaining in

condition until the middle of July, all stock eating it with the greatest relish. Price variable. For an acre, one and a half bushels.

Wheat.—(See Cereals.)

FLOWER SEEDS

A Select Collection for Southern Gardens.

GARDENERS in the Southern States who have been successful with vegetables, roses, bulbous plants, etc., often make a serious mistake when they begin the cultivation of flowers from seed. Instead of ascertaining the kinds best suited to our hot climate, they are apt to make a selection at random from some comprehensive list which describes the flowers simply as they are in their perfection. Meeting with failure for this reason, they become discouraged, and perhaps abandon what might have become one of the most intense of their pleasures. In the arrangement of this list it has not been our endeavor to secure variety at the expense of discrimination, but it will be found to contain most of those which are of real value in the South.

Annuals Are raised exclusively from seed. They bloom and die the same year.

Biennials Live two years, flowering usually in the second. Many kinds, if sown in the fall, will show bloom the following spring.

Perennials Are herbaceous plants, lasting three or more years with the same blooming habits as the Biennials. Perennials marked "tender" should be taken from the ground before freezing weather, stored away from frost, and reset in the ground as soon as danger from cold is past.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING FLOWER SEED.

SOWING IN THE OPEN GROUND.

Hardy. The varieties designated as Hardy may be sown as early as the 10th of March unless the season is backward.

Half-Hardy. Those which are Half-Hardy should not be risked until the ground becomes warm under the surface; about the middle of April in ordinary years.

Tender. A few are marked Tender, and they may be sown during May.

In sowing flower seed a very common mistake is made in covering them too deeply. The seeds are, as a rule, extremely small, many being almost as fine as dust, and a safe rule is to cover them their respective thicknesses. This is best done by simply pressing them into the soil, which must be finely pulverized, with the palm of the hand or a board.

Some varieties have seeds large enough to produce a vigorous root, and such may be covered from one-quarter to one-half an inch, according to their size.

Never fail to press the earth firmly over the seeds, and a piece of bagging laid on the bed will prevent excessive evaporation or damage from washing rains while the seeds are germinating.

Hardy annuals may be sown where they are to bloom, but, unless otherwise cautioned, it is always preferable to transplant.

The height which each variety may be expected to attain is included in its description as a guide to the most effective arrangement when different kinds are placed in the same bed or border. The taller flowers should be placed in the rear to avoid the choking of smaller and less vigorous kinds.

SOWING IN BOXES.

Where it is convenient, we advise shallow boxes filled with rich, light loam, and placed in a warm window as the best method of starting flower seeds. As the plants grow, give plenty of air and sunlight and avoid excessive watering. When large enough to handle, transplant into new boxes, so as to have strong plants ready to go in the garden at the proper season.



Abronia Umbrellata.

A charming trailing plant with sweet-scented lilac flowers formed in a head like that of a Verbena. It remains in bloom for a long time, and is very useful for hanging baskets. The husk should always be removed from the seed before sowing in order to facilitate the germination. Half-hardy annual. 5 inches. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

Acrolinium.

One of the most beautiful of the Everlastings, hardy and robust in habit, and adapted to almost any good soil. They are very desirable for winter bouquets, and when grown for this purpose should be cut as they begin to expand, and allowed to dry in the shade. The flowers are shaped much like field daisies. Half-hardy annual. 3 feet. Rose and white mixture. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

Ageratum Mexicanum.

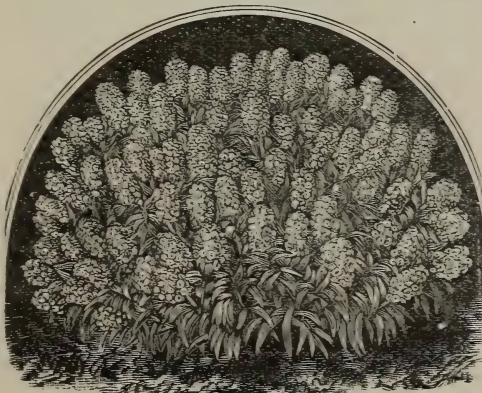
The wild Ageratum is familiar to every one who notices the plants along our Southern roadsides, its tiny blue tufted flowers being often so massed as to give almost the effect of solid sheets of color. The cultivated varieties are splendid for large clumps or masses, and are adapted to almost any situation. The Dwarf Imperial, which we offer, blooms more freely than any other Ageratum, and is one of the plants available for bouquets both winter and summer. Half-hardy annual. 8 to 12 inches. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Agrostemma.

Although a perennial, the Agrostemma blooms the first season, and is fine for cutting, as the flowers are produced on long slender stems. Being not unlike some of the single Dianthus, it is often called the Mullein Pink. Hardy perennial. 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

Alyssum.

A hardy annual which begins to flower



Sweet Alyssum.

when very young, and is literally covered almost all the season with its sweet white flowers. It is especially adapted to borders

or for rock work in the summer, and may be used effectively in window boxes for winter blooming.

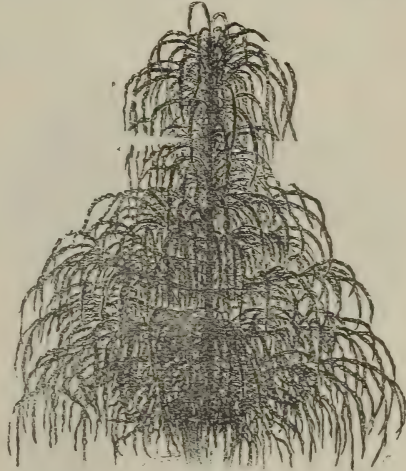
Little Gem.—This is the prettiest variety, being so dwarf and so full of bloom that it has been named "The Carpet of Snow." 4 inches. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Sweet Alyssum.—An old garden favorite, familiar to all. It is of trailing habit, and better than the Little Gem for rockeries. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

Amaranthus.

Caudatus.—Graceful plants which are very ornamental in the border, and are highly valued by landscape gardeners for use in little nooks, etc. The blossom being a long raceme, drooping and blood-red in color, lends itself very effectively to grouping with cut flowers. Half-hardy annual. 3 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

Globe.—A familiar old Amaranthus much admired for its ornamental effect in the gar-



Amaranthus Salicifolius.

den, and also useful when dried. The heads will retain their beauty of color for years, if gathered before the bloom is too far advanced, and dried carefully in a dark closet. The flowers are produced in great profusion, and exhibit a wide range of bright coloring. Half-hardy annual. 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

Salicifolius.—A fine foliage plant which grows in pyramidal form, and is extremely suggestive of a fountain of colored water. The leaves when fully grown are about a foot in length and one-quarter inch wide, beautifully undulated, their color changing as the plant matures from green to orange-red and bronze. It is a half-hardy annual, attaining a height of four feet when planted in rich soil. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Tricolor.—The "Joseph's Coat" is one of the most valuable of the Amaranthus family,



the showy reds, yellows, and greens of its leaves being very effective wherever color is desired. It is of trim, upright growth, and looks well when planted singly. Half-hardy annual. 3 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.

Antirrhinum, or Snapdragon.

This useful border plant, which is an old favorite, has been greatly improved in late years, and is now one of the most effective of flowers, either singly or in clumps, the colors being remarkably brilliant; it is also very fine for cutting, few flowers being more decorative than these rich spikes. If the seed is sown early, Snapdragon, though perennial, will bloom the first season. The seed we offer is the finest French stock, and we are sure that those who are not familiar with the improved Snapdragon will be delighted with it. Half-hardy. 2 feet. Finest mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Giant Variegated.—These are particularly pretty, the large blossoms being brilliantly striped and blotched. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Arctotis Grandis.

The appearance of this remarkable new annual is well suggested by the name which



Types of Asters.

has been given it—the Blue-Eyed African Daisy—and it is likely to become one of the greatest favorites everywhere, its luxuriant growth being an especial recommendation to those gardeners who are not usually successful with flowers. It grows very rapidly, making a handsome bush about three feet high; the foliage is somewhat suggestive of the Dusty Miller. The flowers—often three inches across—are pure white, with a bright

blue centre, surrounded by pale gold, the under side of the petals being pale lilac. Hardy annual. 3 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Asters.

In the South the Aster sometimes fails to reach the perfection developed in cooler climates, but this does not prevent their being among the very choicest of our summer flowers. In beauty of form and color they have few rivals, and their usefulness as cut flowers makes them very valuable for market as well as for the home garden. Many small gardeners earn from a thrifty bed of asters far more than could have been realized from the same space in vegetables—and with perhaps less trouble and expense. If planted in a place not too hot, they require little care, the black aster beetle being the worst enemy, and these are so easily seen that it is an easy matter to pick them off before damage is done. A mulch around the roots will be found very beneficial during hot weather, and water should be given freely when needed. We offer a carefully selected list of the handsomest ones, and suggest the use of both early and late kinds in order to lengthen the season. Half-hardy annual. 1 to 2 feet.

German Quilled.—The familiar double Aster, with quilled petals, very reliable, but less beautiful than some of the newer kinds. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Queen of the Market.—Especially valuable for early use, as it is ready for cutting a fortnight before most Asters. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Pyramidal Paeony Flowered.—These have incurved petals, and are fine for cutting. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Globe Paeony Flowered.—Very similar to fine Paeonies, and of lovely colors. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Truffaut's Perfection.—One of the finest of all types. The flowers are very double, beautifully formed, and the long, curved petals are of extraordinary size. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Victoria.—A superb Aster growing in a compact pyramid and producing from one to two dozen large flowers with reflexed petals. A single blossom will often measure full four inches across, and the colors range from the most delicate shades to deep purple and scarlet. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$2.00.

White Rose Flowered.—We commend this particularly for late use, as it comes into bloom about the time most Asters are past their best. The flowers are large and not unlike pure white chrysanthemums. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$2.00.

Pyramidal Bouquet.—An excellent variety for bedding. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

DISCOUNT—Purchasers sending cash for Flower Seeds may select packets to the value of \$1.25 for each dollar remitted. We pay all postage or express charges on flower seed orders.



Ostrich Feather.—A unique race characterized by petals of such delicacy and exquisite form that the flowers suggest at once the name which has been given it. No description can really convey any adequate idea of their charm and decorative value. The stems are long and, under good cultivation, the flowers will measure as much as four inches in diameter. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.50.

Comet.—This distinct class of branching Aster is of vigorous growth, and has flowers very much like some of the feathery Japanese Chrysanthemums. All the outer petals curve outward irregularly, giving a curious but remarkable artistic effect. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$2.00.

Balsam Pear.

This vigorous climber has handsome leaves, which give quick and dense shade for verandahs, etc., and bears a small yellowish white flower. The orange-colored fruit, which is covered with warty protuberances, bursts open when ripe and turns back, showing bright red seeds. It is a really handsome vine and very interesting to those unfamiliar with it. Preserved in spirits, the ripe fruit is highly valued by old-fashioned people for its supposed value in healing cuts and bruises. Half-hardy annual. 12 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Balsam Apple.

There is little difference between this and the Balsam Pear, except in the shape of the fruit. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Balsam.

Like many others of the old garden favorites, the "Lady Slipper" or "Touch-me-not" has been improved almost out of resemblance to the original type. While of little value for bouquets, it is certainly a magnificent outdoor plant, with its gorgeous masses of beautiful and brilliantly colored flowers. No flower is more easily cultivated, and it succeeds in almost any good soil. Half-hardy annual. 2 feet.

Camellia Flowered.—A beautiful variety of perfect form and hardly to be distinguished from the Camellia. All colors mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Mixed Double.—Only a very small percentage of single flowers will ever be found in this mixture. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Balloon Vine.

A rapidly-growing climber of attractive foliage, and remarkable for the inflated membranous capsule from which the name Balloon Vine is derived. This peculiarity also suggests its other name of "Love-in-a-Puff." The flower is white and inconspicuous. Half-hardy annual. 10 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Browallia.

A very desirable plant, which produces pretty, delicate flowers in great profusion during summer and autumn. It is excellent for edging or baskets, and may be potted for

winter blooming. Half-hardy annual. 1 foot. Blue and white mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

Calendula.

Whenever a showy mass of color is wanted without much trouble or expense, the Calendula will be found most serviceable. It flourishes under almost all conditions, and is in constant bloom until frost comes. If potted or set in window-boxes, they will brighten a room for the whole winter. The Striped Meteor, which we offer, has large double yellow flowers, each petal striped with orange. Hardy annual. 1 foot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Canna.

No description is needed of these splendid plants, as they are perhaps as generally used now as any other flower. The seeds, from which the name of "Indian Shot" is derived, are so extremely hard that before planting they should be soaked for at least twelve hours in warm water. If it is desired to keep the roots over winter, take them up before frost and store in a warm place, or cover the ground with a thick coating of manure. Half-hardy perennial. 5 to 10 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Canterbury Bells.

Attractive and showy biennials, which succeed best in rich, well-drained soil. The bell-shaped flowers are of beautiful colors and bloom very freely. As the plants grow to a considerable size, branching widely, care should be taken in setting them out to allow not less than two feet each way. Small stakes are frequently necessary for support.

Single Mixed.—The familiar old Canterbury Bell, universally beloved as one of the prettiest of old-fashioned flowers. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Calacanthema.—This is less generally known than the old variety, but in a short time it must necessarily become the favorite. It is a profuse bloomer, and has a singular calyx which comes up around the bell, and reminds one of a deep saucer holding a cup of the same color. Whether in the garden or potted for the house, it is a strikingly handsome plant. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.50.

Callirhoe Involucrata.

An excellent bedding plant, which produces flowers of a purplish crimson color. Blooming commences when the plant is very small, and is continued late in the fall. Hardy annual. 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

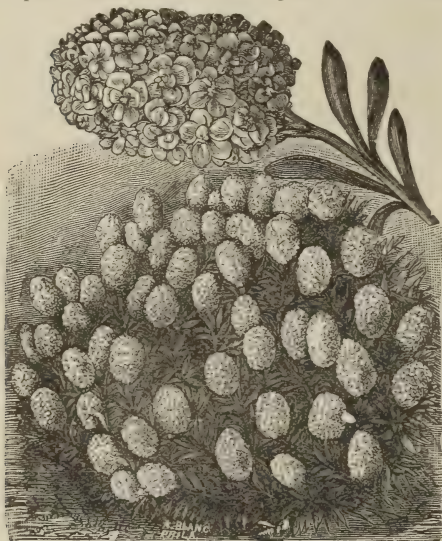
Cineraria.

The well-known silver-leaved plant whose beautiful downy foliage is so much used in ribbon borders and in beds of Coleus or Geraniums. It is a favorite plant for conservatories and window boxes. In potting it for the house, use a rich loam with ample arrangement for drainage. Cuttings root readily under glass. Tender perennial. 1 foot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.

**Candytuft.**

For solid beds, edging or rockeries Candytuft is simply invaluable, and we receive practically no orders for flower seed from which it is omitted. The blossoms of most kinds being rather inconspicuous except when massed, the best effects are obtained by sowing thickly, but the Empress makes fine individual plants, is ideal for window-boxes, and indispensable for mixed bouquets. The seeds should be sown where the plants are to remain, and by sowing in the fall, flowers may be had in profusion very early in the spring. Hardy annual. 6 inches to 1 foot.

New Empress.—A greatly improved Rocket Candytuft which is superior to all others for cutting, as it bears large, pyramidal trusses of pure white florets. The plant is of strong

**Empress Candytuft.**

upright growth and, branching freely, produces an amazing amount of bloom. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.

Little Prince.—Extremely dwarf, but with large heads of purest white. It is particularly recommended for pots and borders. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

White.—The standard old white Candytuft. It is much less handsome than the Empress, but is still largely used because it thrives almost anywhere without special attention, and is for the whole season one mass of snowy white. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.

Dwarf Hybrid.—Persons who are familiar with only the white varieties of Candytuft will be surprised by the beauty of these gay hybrids. The colors are exceedingly pretty,

and they look well either in borders or beds, being particularly adapted to boxes on account of the long blooming period. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Carnation.

In the splendid strains of carnation which

**Chabaud's Everblooming Carnation.**

we offer—all imported from the best French specialists—a remarkably large percentage of the flowers will be perfectly double, all be-

DISCOUNT—Purchasers sending cash for Flower Seeds may select packets to the value of \$1.25 for each dollar remitted. We pay all postage or express charges on flower seed orders



ing more or less double. Gardeners who have been buying plants will find it decidedly to their advantage to sow seeds instead, especially now that we have such fine kinds blooming the first year from seed; these, although so much earlier than the old race of carnation, bear comparison with the best of them as to beauty, fragrance and productiveness. In the Southern States Carnations rarely require any protection whatever, although it is generally worth while to throw around them a little loose litter in midwinter. Hardy annual. 1½ feet.

Fancy Picotee.—The flowers of the Picotee are daintily edged with purple, crimson and rose, making them peculiarly attractive. This is a magnificent strain, carefully selected for many years by a famous French grower, and both amateurs and florists can rely upon it confidently. They do not bloom until the second season. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., \$1.50.

Chabaud's Everblooming.—A veritable triumph of plant-breeding, which puts within the reach of everybody Carnations of high grade. Although of superb size and finest colors, they flower freely the first year and, if the soil is what it should be, will continue to bear indefinitely. The colors include many splendid shades of yellow. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., \$3.00.

Dwarf Vienna.—The earliest of all and very pretty in beds, but less valuable than Chabaud's Everblooming for cutting, the stems being shorter. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., \$2.00.

Calliopsis.—(See Coreopsis.)

Coboea Scandens.

A magnificent climber, growing thirty feet and upwards, if planted in a rich, sunny situation. The flowers are large, symmetrical bells, which, light green when first opened, turn gradually to a fine purple-lilac. The foliage is also handsome, and makes a fine screen for verandas or lattices of any kind. To secure germination of the seed, plant them edgewise in boxes of moist earth, giving no water until they have sprouted. A piece of glass or cloth will prevent evaporation while the seeds are starting. Tender perennial. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

Clarkia.

Very desirable for bedding purposes, as it will grow and bloom freely in any soil. It is a good plan to sow the seed in the fall, so that when spring comes the plant will be ready to break at once into blossom. Hardy annual. 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

Columbine.

A flower of most curious form, especially when very double. The colors are always attractive, and its numerous blossoms make it very serviceable for grouping in corners, etc. Hardy perennial. 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Coreopsis.

For borders there is nothing brighter than the Coreopsis. The plant is covered from early summer until frost with beautiful flowers of every shade of yellow, orange, and red, each blossom being from one to two inches across. Hardy annual. 1½ fet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.



Clarkia Elegans.

Coleus.

The use of Coleus in ribbon gardening, massing, etc., is too familiar to call for any suggestion, and it is among the most easily cultivated of our plants. Especial attention is directed to our stock of this seed, as it is a mixture of superb hybrid varieties, and will produce foliage of the most beautiful marks and stainings. The seed should be sown very carefully in a box of fine earth, excess of moisture being avoided. Tender perennial. 2 feet. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., \$10.00.

Cockscomb.

Dwarf Queen.—This improved strain attains an immense size when grown in a warm, rich soil, specimens having been known to measure nearly two feet from tip to tip. The heads have the appearance of heavy silk coloring; if cut before maturity, they may be dried for winter decorations, the red ones holding their color especially well. Half-hardy annual. 1 foot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Feathered.—The feathered Cockscomb should be better known, for it is a handsome foliage plant, extremely showy when in bloom. It grows in pyramidal form with many branches, each tipped with a graceful feathery plume. As the long spikes retain much of their beauty after drying, they are



fine for winter bouquets. Half hardy annual. 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Chrysanthemum.

The annual chrysanthemums are of course not to be compared with the magnificent late perennials now so largely grown by florists for market, but they have nevertheless abundant charm of their own. The blooming season is from early summer until frost, and their gay colors make beds or borders attractive during those hottest weeks of the summer when flowers are apt to be scarce. Hardy annual. 1 to 1½ feet.

Double.—These have well-formed, very double flowers of fine colors, and are excellent for bouquets. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Single.—Many gardeners will be surprised to learn that the well known Paris Daisy or "Marguerite" is a member of the Chrysanthemum family. It needs no description, since as one of our commonest and most lovely wild flowers its white and gold stars have been the delight of every one not a stranger to green fields. No flower is more artistic for decorations or so inspiringly fresh in its simple beauty. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Inodorum Plenissimum.—A charming pure white variety, very double and in constant bloom. It is fine for cutting. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Collinsia.

A native of California which is remarkably attractive in beds of mixed borders. The flowers are borne in whorls and produced in great abundance, with a number of whorls around each flower stem. Hardy annual. 1 foot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Cornflower.

None of the other Centaureas compare with this old-fashioned favorite, known and loved under so many homely names—"Ragged Sailor," "Blue Bottle," "Kaiser Blumen," "Bachelor's Button," etc. Although quite as hardy in constitution as any wild flower, they are exquisite in form and color and make particularly effective table decorations. The blue is one of the finest shades of that color ever seen in nature. Hardy annual. 1½ feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Cosmos.

Showy summer and autumn bloomers, the flowers of which resemble very closely the single Dahlia. In rich soil the plant has a very luxuriant growth, and produces an immense number of flowers. Few flowers have grown more into popularity in late years than the Cosmos, and we recommend it to all who have space for large plants in their gardens. Hardy annual. 4 to 5 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.

Convolvulus.

All members of this family are characterized by such extraordinary beauty of color that it is small wonder that the common name for them is "Morning Glory." Although the flower is so delicate in texture that it withers before the first touch of sunshine, the vine is the hardiest of our entire list of climbers, growing rapidly in a soil of any character. Unsightly objects may be thus transformed in a few weeks, but the flowers are of course useless for cutting. Hardy annual. 15 to 20 feet.

Japanese Imperial.—Those who have never seen the Japanese Morning Glory can form no idea of its indescribable beauty. The blossoms are not only much larger than those of the ordinary Convolvulus, but they are of infinitely varied colorings, and are of exquisite form, many having fringed and intricately frilled edges. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Major (Morning Glory).—A vigorous climber, familiar to every one. It is a wonderfully rapid grower, making with its diversified colors a gorgeous display in the early morning. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Minor.—Showy trailing plants, which produce an abundance of richly colored flowers, and are adapted to either beds or mixed borders. Hardy annual. 1 foot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Cypress Vine.

One of the most popular of all summer climbers. The star-shaped flowers are small and thickly set in beautiful dark green foliage of fern-like appearance. Tender annual. 25 feet.

Scarlet or Crimson.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

White.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Mixed Colors.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Dahlia.

Although it is not generally known, this familiar flower, so universally admired for its perfect form and superb colors, will bloom the first year if the seed is sown early. Seedling Dahlias show a few single flowers, but the seed we offer is finely selected and is invariably satisfactory. In raising them from seedlings there is always uncertainty as to color, and the grower is often delighted by the origination of an entirely new shade. During the winter the roots should be taken up and stored out of the reach of freezing weather. Half-hardy perennial. 3 to 6 feet. Finest mixed double, pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Daisy.

Double.—The Double English Daisy is unsurpassed as an edging for shady borders or as a pot plant. The flowers are very numer-

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Cosmos.





ous, perfectly double in the best specimens, and of the loveliest color. Half-hardy perennial. 3 inches. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., \$2.00.

Single Paris (See Chrysanthemum).—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Dianthus.

Of this invaluable family every garden worthy the name is sure to contain several representatives, and some kinds are as dear on account of their associations as for their own sakes. The different varieties, while affording great diversity of appearance, are all distinguished by rich and brilliant coloring, great productiveness and, in many cases, delightful fragrance. The biennials as well as the annuals begin blooming a few weeks after sowing and, until killed by frost, are literally covered with flowers all the time. 1 to 1½ feet.

Pheasant's Eye.—With every petal daintily fringed, and the dark centres contrasting beautifully with the white around them, these are fine for either beds or cut flowers. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Chinese Double.—The familiar old Chinese or Indian Pink, easily grown and very showy. Our mixture contains an immense variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Heddewigii.—Few kinds of Dianthus rival this splendid Japanese strain, the flowers of which are large and charmingly marked with stripes, staining and rings. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Diadematus.—The famous Diadem Pink—ideal for bouquets. The flowers are very double, and all the petals have the outer edges beautifully fringed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Laciniatus.—Another fringed variety, single but hardly less effective than the diadem. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Eastern Queen.—Of the many named varieties of Dianthus, we offer one of extraordinary beauty, and commend it to all who love Pinks. The Eastern Queen has large rose colored blossoms, often four inches in diameter, and the petals are exquisitely marbled with darker shades. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Barbatus.—See Sweet William.



Double Daisy.

Dish Cloth Gourd.

An ornamental climber with prettily-shaped foliage and yellow flowers, which are borne in clusters. The seed pod is about two

feet long, and when ripe has a porous lining of sponge-like texture. This, when dried, may be easily separated from the rind, and makes an admirable dish cloth or flesh brush. It is also often converted into various fancy articles about the house. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Dolichos Lablab.

One of the finest climbers for shading verandahs, etc., as it grows with remarkable rapidity, produces a great amount of foliage, and endures long droughts. Its flowers are borne in clusters somewhat in the form of a hyacinth spike, a resemblance which has suggested the name by which it is best known—Hyacinth Bean. Not being subject to attack of insects, it will be found particularly serviceable in localities badly infested with caterpillars, etc. Plant the seed where the vine is to grow.

Purple.—The purple lilac flowers are succeeded by pods with purple skin, so that the effect is distinctly ornamental throughout the entire season. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

White.—Identical with the purple except as to color; the two are often planted together for the sake of contrast. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; lb., \$1.50.



(California Poppy.)

Eschscholtzia Californica.

Showy plants, flowering profusely all the season, and very attractive in borders or beds. Half-hardy annuals. 1 foot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

Everlastings.

Acroclinium, Globe Amaranthus, Helichrysum, Cockscomb, Rhodanthe, Statice, Xeranthemum. Each of these is described under its own name.

Evening Glory.

Of the same habit of growth as the Morning Glory, but the large, fragrant, white flowers expand only in the evening. Tender annual. 10 to 15 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

**Evening Primrose.**

Strong plants of easy culture, very desirable for shrubbery borders. The flower is very large, and has the striking peculiarity of opening in the evening with a sudden spring instead of unfolding gradually. Hardy perennial. 2 to 3 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

Foxglove.

Stately, handsome plants, very useful for planting in shrubbery or in other places partially shaded. The flowers are spotted and thimble-shaped, and are borne in great profusion on stalks often four feet in length. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Forget-Me-Not.

A favorite border plant that succeeds best in moist situations. It comes into blooming early and bears dainty little star-shaped flowers. Hardy perennial. 6 inches. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

Feverfew.

(See *Matricaria*.)

Four O'Clock.

(See *Mirabilis Jalapa*.)

Gaillardia.

Splendid bedding plants, remarkable for the size and brilliancy of their flowers, which are produced profusely during summer and autumn. If a gay mass of color is wanted, nothing will be more satisfactory than a thickly-set bed of Gaillardias. Half-hardy annual. 1½ feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

Geranium.

Geraniums may be readily raised from seed by sowing in boxes of fine earth and placing in a gentle heat. A packet of seed will furnish a large number of plants, and occasionally one or more of the seedlings will develop an absolutely new sort, all new Geraniums being thus produced. There is no plant more popular for the house or garden on account of its exquisite colors and convenient habit of growth. Half-hardy perennial. 1½ feet. Fine mixed Zonale and Inquinans. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., \$2.00.

Gilia.

Pretty dwarf plants, very fine for massing and rock work. The flowers are small and are available for bouquets. Hardy annual. 1 foot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Gourds—Ornamental.

Climbers of rapid growth, which are well fitted for covering fences or arbors. The foliage is quite pretty and the fruits are very interesting in their shapes. Tender annuals. 10 to 20 feet.

Orange, White Egg, Siphon or Dipper, Dish-cloth, Mixed Ornamental Small, Mixed Ornamental Large. Pkt., 5 cts.

Godetia.

A profuse bloomer, excellent for borders. The flowers are large and remarkable for their richness and variety of coloring. Hardy annual. Lady Satin Rose. This dwarf Godetia has lovely flowers of shell-pink, with a sheen like satin. Nothing could be prettier in a border. 1 foot. Mixed, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Helichrysum.

Handsome ornamental plants for the border, but especially valuable for winter use in wreaths or bouquets. When they are to be dried for this purpose, cut them as they are coming into bloom and hang in a dark room with heads downward. Hardy annual. 2 to 3 feet. Fine mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.

Heliotrope.

The delicately tinted and fragrant blossoms

**Heliotrope.**

of this beloved little flower are so well known that any attempt at description would be superfluous. It is adapted to both bedding and house culture, requiring little attention. By sowing indoors early in the spring and transplanting into small pots, plants may be made so strong and stocky that they will be in full bloom soon after being set in the garden. Half-hardy perennial. 2 feet. Choice mixed, pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Hollyhock.

Hollyhocks have been so wonderfully improved of late years that those who are familiar with only the old-fashioned kinds would scarcely be able to identify them. A paper of our seed will produce a great number of the most finely selected varieties, and if sown in the fall will usually furnish blooming plants the next season. If set in rows as a background or interspersed among shrubbery, they give an effect obtainable in hardly any other way. Tie to stakes if the stalks show a disposition to fall. Half-hardy biennial. 5 to 7 feet. Extra fine mixture. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

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Humulus or Japanese Hop.

We are deeply indebted to the Japanese for their improvement upon the Hop, especially now that we have the variegated variety—one of the most beautiful as well as serviceable of all climbers. It is of exceptionally rapid growth, and being free from all kinds of parasitic insects and almost indifferent to heat, it is particularly good for southern window and verandah boxes. The foliage is of the same shape as the common Hop, but is more luxuriant in appearance, while the mixture of white, light green and dark green makes it strikingly ornamental. Hardy annual. 15 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Hunnemannia.

All persons who love the *Eschscholtzia* should be interested in this splendid variety of Poppy, for its flowers are much like the finest *Eschscholtzias*, although they keep fresh a longer time after cutting. The plant lives for two years, blooming the first season in about ten weeks after sowing and continuing to produce its gorgeous yellow blossoms until the very end of autumn. 2 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Hyacinth Bean.

(See *Dolichos Lablab.*)

Ice Plant.

A pretty little trailing plant, the leaves and stems of which are covered with a remarkable crystalline substance much resembling ice. The foliage is, for this reason, extraordinarily pretty, and in the heat of summer is often most effectively used for garnishing. Half-hardy annual. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

Lantana.

A well-known shrub, splendid for bedding, as it is constantly in full bloom. The flower



Lantana Hybrida.

stem is crowned with a large truss of verbenalike flowers of infinitely varied hues. The blossoming is from the outside to the center, and as they unfold in succession a new effect is presented every day. Tender perennial. 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Larkspur.

The colors of the Larkspur are extremely beautiful, and in mixed borders its profuse masses of purple, white, and red show splendidly. It is best to sow the seed in the fall or very early in the spring. Hardy annual. 3 feet. Finest mixed, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Lathyrus.

Few people know the usefulness of the Everlasting or Hardy Sweet Pea, but it is one of the best vines for certain purposes, being a hardy perennial of great vigor. Old fences, unsightly banks or rocks can be quickly hidden, and the always abundant flowers are good for cutting. 8 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.

Lavatera.

For massing in large beds this is excellent, as it is literally covered with bloom during the entire summer. The colors are pure white and delicate tints of red and rose. Half-hardy annual. 3 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Lobelia.

Neat, pretty plants of profuse bloom and very valuable for edging as well as for hanging baskets and vases. They are easily raised from seed, and begin to bloom early in the summer. Half-hardy annual. 6 inches. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Lupinus.

A fine bedding plant, bearing long, graceful spikes of pea-shaped flowers of many shades and colors. Rich soil is needed to bring this plant to perfection, and the seed should be sown where they are to bloom, transplanting being usually unsuccessful. Hardy annual. 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Lychnis.

The flowers of this highly ornamental plant are very large and finely colored. It is of easy culture, and should be in every garden. Hardy perennial. 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

Marigold.

An old garden favorite; prized for its numerous and showy flowers. It is excellent for planting in large beds, and will thrive in any good soil.

French.—The old variety, with rich, velvety and beautifully striped flowers. It is the better to use as a foreground for taller plants, being very dwarf and compact. Half-hardy annual. 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

African.—A more robust plant, brilliantly colored with orange and yellow. Half-hardy annual. 1 foot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

**Matricaria.**

The double white Feverfew, very useful as an edging to beds, as it succeeds in any garden soil. It is also an excellent pot plant, and is much grown by florists for cut flowers. Hardy annual. 2 feet. Finest double, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Maurandia.

One of the most beautiful of climbers, suitable for both garden and green-house culture. It is a rapid grower, has thickly-set, delicate foliage, and blooms profusely all the season. Pot and take them into the house before frost if wanted during the winter. Half-hardy perennial. 10 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., \$1.50.

Mignonette.

Well known as one of our most fragrant plants, adapted to pot and garden culture. By thinning them as they grow, the plants will be kept strong and produce fine spikes. Avoid situations with too much sun exposure and provide water in dry weather. Hardy annuals.

Sweet Scented.—This is the familiar old variety. It has spikes of medium size, so fragrant that a bed will perfume the whole atmosphere around it, and every garden should have a corner or bed devoted to it. 1 foot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

Monkey Flower.

For baskets or pots this dainty little *Mimulus* is one of the best small plants we have, the flowers being as unique as they are beautiful with their brilliant spots and blotchings. The ground colorings are white, yellow and sulphur marked with every conceivable shade of crimson and pink. If the seeds are sown reasonably early, the plant will be in bloom the first summer. Half-hardy perennial. 1 foot. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.25.

**Four O'Clock.****Moon Flower.**

A wonderful vine, which, if set out in rich ground and given support, will grow forty to fifty feet in a single season. The flowers, which are several inches in diameter, are white, and have a rich Jessamine odor. It blooms abundantly, but only at night or on cloudy days. The true Moon Flower must not be confounded with the Evening Glory, the flowers of which are much smaller and otherwise inferior. Tender annual. True White Seeded. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Morning Glory.

(See *Convolvulus Major*.)

Mirabilis Jalapa.

The Four O'Clock has long been a favorite and is, when properly treated, an extremely ornamental plant. The flower is shaped like that of the Morning Glory, produced in clusters and blooms in the afternoon. If the plants are set two or three feet apart in a sunny place they will not fail to produce a very fine effect. Half-hardy perennial. 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Tall Nasturtium.

Handsome climbers for verandas and a favorite house plant for winter blooming. In shape the flowers are like those of the Dwarf Nasturtium, but are usually much larger. Having no tendrils, the vine requires a little coaxing in climbing any support other than trellis work or similar arrangement where the leaves can catch in angles. A very pretty effect may be obtained by sowing the seed in a round bed, and then heaping brush-wood loosely upon it. In a few weeks the vines will have grown up and through this, presenting the appearance of a solid mound of bloom and foliage. The seed we offer is from finely selected plants, and will produce the richest colors. When the seeds are young, they may be picked and used as a substitute for capers. Hardy annual. 8 to 10 feet. Finest Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Chameleon.—We can recommend this novelty as one of the most interesting of plants, each vine producing flowers of totally different colors. The blossoms are of fine size and the curious variations in color are very attractive. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.

Lady Bird.—Orange yellow spotted with dark crimson. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.

Beauty.—Dark crimson. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.

Signal.—Beautifully striped in rich colors. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.

Pearl.—Creamy white. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.

Sweetheart.—Lovely bright rose. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.

DISCOUNT—Purchasers sending cash for Flower Seeds may select packets to the value of \$1.25 for each dollar remitted. We pay all postage or express charges on flower seed orders



Nasturtiums.





Dwarf Nasturtium.

The compact growth and superb coloring of the Dwarf Nasturtium render it peculiarly valuable for massing in beds or ribboning. Both foliage and flower are of odd form, making an effective pot plant for the house. Hardy annual. 1 foot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Nicotiana.

Sylvestris.—Many varieties of Tobacco are very ornamental, but this is a really superb plant, growing in pyramidal form to a height of four feet, with foliage of the most vivid green; the flower stem is tall and bears in a loose head clusters of long, drooping flowers, deliciously fragrant and of snowy whiteness. Tender perennial. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

Nigella.

"Love-in-a-Mist," "Devil-in-a-Bush."

An interesting plant, with very finely divided foliage and curious flowers. The seed pod is enclosed in a close, delicate net-work of leaves, which has suggested the names by which it is commonly known. Hardy annual. 1½ to 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Nemophilla.

Of close, compact habit of growth, and in shaded places a steady bloomer. The flowers are of beautiful colors, varying greatly in shades, and shown to perfection when closely massed. Hardy annual. 6 inches. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Nolana.

Fine trailing plants which should be much better known, since they are admirably adapted to poor soils and rocky places, thriving almost anywhere provided they have abundant sunshine. The blue and white flowers are somewhat suggestive of Petunias. Hardy annual. 6 inches. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Paeonia.

The beautiful Chinese Paeony, well-known for its immense, rich flowers. It is adapted to any good soil, and should be in every garden. Hardy perennial. Height, two feet. Mixed, pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Pansy.

No description is needed of this universal favorite. It is found, as the tiny heartsease, in the humblest gardens, while the finest floriculturists in the world are constantly engaged in developing its size and coloring. If the seed is sown in September and protection given during the winter, they will bloom abundantly through the following season. Plants from seed sown in the spring should not be permitted to bloom until the cool weather. As the buds appear pick them off, and thus throw the strength of the plant into making a compact and bushy growth. It will then be able to produce large and

brilliant flowers through the fall until the ground freezes. Do not allow faded flowers to remain on the plant. Hardy perennial. 6 inches.

Show Mixtures.

Fine Large Flowering.—Of excellent stock, finely colored, and of good size. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Finest Stained.—This mixture is from magnificent varieties, and is in every respect the equal of many of the high-priced named Pansies. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$2.50.

Extra Selected.—Unsurpassed for size and superb coloring. The seed is saved from selected named varieties, and lovers of the Pansy will find no strain more worthy of their care. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., \$10.00.

Separate Colors.

Emperor William.—Ultramarine blue, with violet eye and violet blotches. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.50.

Lord Beaconsfield.—Deep purple violet, shading to light blue on upper petals. A splendid pansy. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.50.

Faust or King of the Blacks.—The most striking of all dark pansies, and really almost jet black. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.50.

White Purple Stained.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$2.00.

Yellow Purple Stained.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$2.00.

Purple.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$2.00.

Sky Blue.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.25.

Pure Yellow.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.50.

Variegated Striped.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.25.

Purple Gold Margined.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.25.

Violet White Edged.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.25.

Phlox Drummondii.

One of the standard bedding plants which have a place in almost every garden. It is absolutely unsurpassed for constant profusion of bloom and diversity of colors. For early flowering, sow the seed in boxes to transplant in the border or bed when the weather is warm, and a later sowing may be made in the open ground where they are to bloom. Hardy annuals. 1½ to 2 feet.

Large Flowering, Mixed.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

Scarlet.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

White.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

Starred and Fringed.—The flowers of these beautiful varieties are star-shaped or beautifully fringed, both types being charming novelties to those unfamiliar with them. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Penstemon.

Little known in this part of the country, this charming flower nevertheless ranks among the most valuable of all herbaceous perennials, being hardy and in constant bloom throughout late summer and fall. It is extremely beautiful, with its long, graceful



spikes of richly-colored Glovinia-like blossoms, the colors of which range from every shade of red to lilac and purple. Not even Phlox is better for bedding, and we hope to bring it to the attention of many who are now ignorant of its value. Half-hardy perennial. 2 feet. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., \$2.00.

Petunia.

There is no bedding plant of easier culture than the Petunia, and few that make a gayer appearance when in full bloom. On rich soil it has a tendency to run to vine, which should be suppressed by pinching off the shoots when necessary. The shape of the flower is similar to that of the Convolvulus, and a paper of seed will give an immense variety of color. As the seed are as fine as dust, it is advisable to sow in boxes in the house, transplanting when large enough. Hardy annual. 2 to 3 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Poppy.

If sown early in spring, Poppies may be brought into bloom immediately after the late tulips, and they are scarcely less gorgeous in their color effects. Constant improvement has greatly increased their value, and many new varieties of great interest



Types of Poppies.

have been developed. For several seasons we have found Poppies growing steadily in popularity, and they are particularly recommended for use in large beds where their dazzling colors can be made to tell most effectively. Several varieties are excellent for cutting, but it should be noted that they keep much better if cut before the petals have fully opened. All kinds should be sown where they are to remain, as the plants do not bear transplanting well. The seeds should be sown on top of very finely prepared soil and merely pressed in firmly, instead of being covered like ordinary seeds. Hardy annual. 3 feet.

Double Carnation Flowered.—A very fine variety, extremely double and daintily fringed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Double Paeony Flowered.—These closely resemble double Paeonies, and make superb display when massed in the garden. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Double Ranunculus Flowered.—The beauty of this uncommon Poppy lies in the perfect form of the flowers rather than in the showy splendor characteristic of most kinds; the blossoms are small, but very double and of exquisite colors. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

Danebrog.—A very handsome single variety with petals of flaming scarlet relieved at the base by markings which form a cross of silvery white. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Shirley.—Of all the single Poppies, this is easily the favorite, and indeed it would be hard to imagine a lovelier flower of its type. No other Poppy is so good for cutting, and at the same time it is among the best for bedding. The petals have the appearance of some wonderful gauze, and the colors are of indescribable beauty and variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Portulaca.

Both single and double varieties of Portulaca are exceedingly useful for edging of rock work, as the flowers are showy and the moss-like foliage very luxuriant. On sandy banks, etc., it grows to perfection, enduring dry seasons better than almost any other plant. Hardy annual. 6 inches.

Single Mixed.—This is an extra fine strain, with very large blossoms and splendid colors. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.

Double Rose-Flowered.—Practically none of the flowers are single, each bloom being a perfect rose, in miniature, and there is a great range of the most brilliant colors. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$2.50.

Pyrethrum.

The golden foliage of the Pyrethrum has a remarkably pretty effect in edging, especially when contrasted with dark-leaved plants, and we recommend it strongly for carpet bedding, etc. Sow the seed indoors and transplant where wanted. Hardy perennial. 5 inches. Pkt., 5 cts.

Ricinus.

(Castor Bean.)

A foliage plant of vigorous growth and tropical appearance, now largely used in landscape gardening. It is unsurpassed for mixed shrubberies or planting singly on beds and lawns, the effect being especially striking after the brilliantly colored fruit is formed. Tender annual. 8 to 12 feet.

Sanguineus.—The variety best known; the stalks and fruit are blood-red. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.

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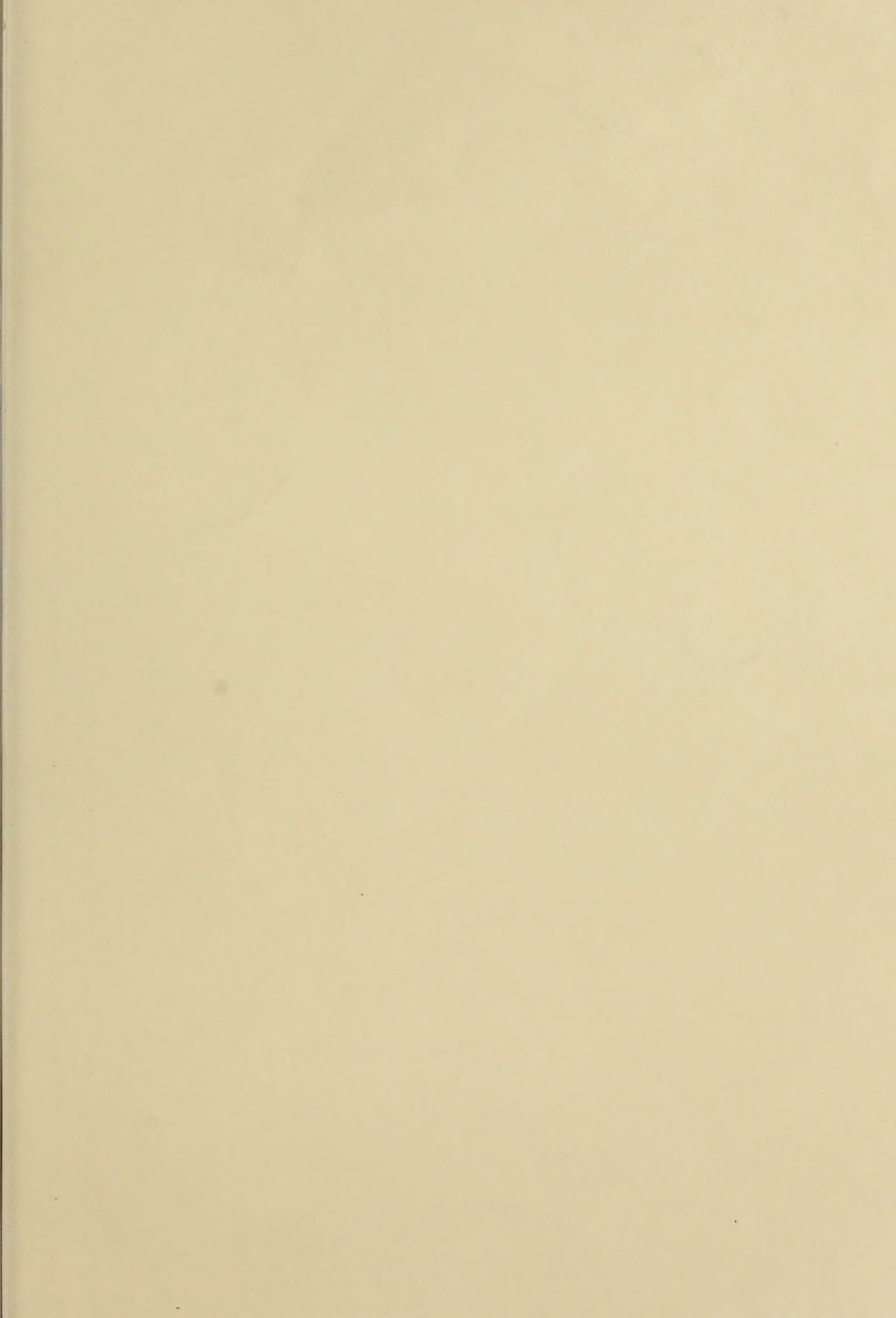
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Cash, - - - \$.....
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